BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1856.....NO. 40.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,	$1 00
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	1 25
Do.	do.	3 do	1 50
Do.	do.	3 months without change	4 00
Do.	do.	6 do.....do.....do	7 00
Do.	do.	12 do.....do.....do	12 00
Do.	do.	6 do....renewed weekly	14 00
Do.	do.	12 do.....do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

A. S. MAYER. HENRY BLUN.
MAYER & BLUN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that they have just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where they intend to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving them a call.
They also keep constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as *Whiskey, Brandy* and *Gin.*
April 21.

H. BARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

THOS. J. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 11, 1856.—[32-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4.—31-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

JESSE BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21.—29-tf] WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21st.—[29-3m WILMINGTON, N. C.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

THOS. H. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodelled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C. N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

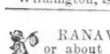
Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

THE BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON or about the 20th day of November, his negro man, properly known as "MAURICE HAYES," although he gives himself various other names, as Duncan Maurice Hays or "Joe Smith." Said negro is 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, his upper front teeth large and prominent, very thick in the neck. He is supposed to be lurking in New Hanover, Sampson or Duplin. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so I can get him. H. BONHAM.
Whiteville, Columbus co., Feb. 15.—[24-tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing 2300 ACRES, 300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.
The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information, address the subscriber, at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
April 11th.—[32-tf. P. L. ANDERS.

NOTICE.
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. S. J. Walker, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information. G. F. WALKER.
Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

MALE COLLEGIATE SEMINARY.
E. W. ADAMS, A. M., PRINCIPAL,
With Competent Assistants.
THIS INSTITUTION, located at Stricklandsville, immediately on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, has been erected for promoting the educational interests of the State, and our own county in particular. We have spared neither pains nor expense in erecting a suitable building for school purposes, having regard, both to the convenience and health of the pupils, as, also, to whatever may be conducive to their mental and physical improvements. In fine, we feel assured, that but few schools in our State, highly favored as she is, can offer superior inducements to those of the classical and mathematical Seminary of this place. We hope, and do expect, largely to share the public patronage.
Stricklandsville is one of the healthiest villages in the eastern portion of the State, and presents but few enticements to affect the morals of the pupils The students will be at liberty to attend either of the churches in the village or neighborhood. The Trustees have placed the Seminary under the control of Mr. E. W. Adams, A. M., a teacher of much experience and success, who, in addition to his several Diplomas, brings from gentlemen of the highest literary standing in this State and Virginia, the most satisfactory testimonials of thorough qualifications for the discharge of the important duties of his station.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS
(*One half Payable in Advance.*)

Primary English Classes,	$ 7 00
Modern Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, History and Writing	15 00
Ancient Languages, Higher Mathematics, &c.,	20 00
Incidental Expense,	50

Students will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the Session; and no deduction will be made, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be obtained in the family of the principal at $14 per Session, exclusive of lights, one half, payable in advance, the other at the close of the Session.
Reports of the progress and deportment of each student, will be furnished his parents or guardian at about the middle and close of each Session.
The first Session will commence the 1st Monday in June, 1856. For further particulars, address the Principal at Stricklandsville, N. C. M. K. DEVANE, M. D.,
President of Board of Trustees.
J. PETERSON, Secretary.
May 2, 1856.—[35-tla.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory referenee, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

NOTICE.
A BRINDLE HOUND SLUT has strayed from me. She was beautifully marked about her neck; and was in whelp when she left. She was sent to me by my friends from Fayetteville, and will probably endeavor to return there. I will liberally reward any person for information that will enable me to recover her.
JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, March 5th.—[154-tf.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXUMBURG Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.
Marion Star copy 2m.

WILMINGTON BOOK-BINDERY.
(*One door below the Cape Fear Bank, up Stairs*)
LEATHER binding done in every variety of style. Particular attention paid to the binding of MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS. Also, to LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS. Libraries re-bound to order; Paper and Fancy goods Boxes made and repaired.
March 6, 1855, PHILIP HEINSBERGER.

TAKE NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, all orders for Groceries and Provisions must be accompanied by the cash, or they will not be filled. Necessity compels us to adopt this plan.
McCALEB & BUNTING.
Wilmington, N. C., May 2nd.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other artiele in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

General Notices.

A PROCLAMATION,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
WHEREAS, An Act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:
AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.
WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,
SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.
SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.
Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.
SAM'L. P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.
State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }
I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.
Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.
W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*
Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.
In testimony whereof, I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto [L. S.] affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence. THOS. BRAGG.
By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. [Feb. 1.—[22-6m

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the delivery to me, or the confinement in any jail in this State, of my negro girl ROSE. Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high; she is probably in the neighborhood of South River or Cape Fear. D. W. CROMARTIE.
Clinton, N. C., Feb. 29.—[26-tf.

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ₰ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Ozuaburg's
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice.*
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
I HAVE this day associated my brother Oliver, with me in the General Grocery and Commission business. The firm will be GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO. We hope that our kind patrons and friends will continue their patronage which they have so liberally bestowed on the senior partner of the concern heretofore.
Our stock will consist of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Rice, Soap, Candles, Candies, Fish and Potatoes, Starch, Brooms, Tobacco, and everything in the grocery line, except liquors. We also further promise not to be undersold in the price of our articles or bettered as to quality. We shall still continue the cash system or 30 days to good and punctual customers.
GEO. H. KELLEY.
Feb. 2.—127-2t—23-tf.

NOTICE.
LONG CREEK, May 15, 1856.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of Jones, Moore & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment or they will find them in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
JOHN JONES,
J. P. MOORE,
D. McMILLAN.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of Jones, Moore & Co., will continue the business on his own account, thankful for the favors conferred upon the firm, and hopes to have a continuation of the same.
May 29, 1856.—[39-tf JAMES P. MOORE.

A CARD.
THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, at the March term of the County Court, takes this method of informing his friends and former patrons that, after an absence of two years, he again returns to his old business, of which he solicits a share, which by strict attention and promptitude, he hopes to merit.
JNO. S. JAMES.
April, 4, 1856.—[180-d2w-21w3m.

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

YOKE SEAM SHIRTS.—The supply received this day completes our assortment. SCOTT & BALDWIN.
May 26

SNUFF.
15 BBLS. LORILLARD'S, for sale by
N23 GEO. HOUSTON.

General Notices.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.
AYER'S PILLS, glid sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their distempers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cts —Try Ayer's Pills, and you will know it.
Purify the blood and diseases will be starved out.
Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.
Take this best of all purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sideache, Jaundice Rheumatism, derangements of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, all derangement and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the Sun.
Reader if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more—the remedy has been Provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.
That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORIAL, is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world, and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of Pills, is known to those who have used them.
Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowel, Mass.,
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
May 23, 1856.—[38-2m.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th ult., my negro man BRIANT, (commonly called Bant.) I will give a reward of one hundred dollars for the confinement of the said slave in any jail within the State, or for his delivery to me. Said reward I will give, dead or alive. Briant is about five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, and full over the eyes; speaks quick when spoken to—has a scar on the right arm between the elbow and wrist, stout built, and weighs about 165 pounds.
May 16th.—[37-6m. F. THOMPSON.

NOTICE.
1,450 *ACRES TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE*, LYING in Horry District, S. C., about four miles from Little Pee Dee River, and ten miles from W. & M. R. R., and about fourteen miles from Conwayboro'. At the latter place shipments can be made to New York and elsewhere at all seasons of the year. The land is well timbered, and all *round* trees. A good bargain can be had by calling on me, at Conwayboro', S. C.
May 23—38-3t JAMES BEATY, Agent.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER SCHR. W. H. SMITH, from New York, at Geo. H. KELLY & BRO'S., No 11 North Water street:
25 bags prime Laguayra Coffee,
20 matts old Gov. Java "
20 boxes Colgate's No. 1 Soap.
20 boxes " " "
May 16. Low for cash.

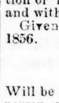
GUION'S HOTEL, RALEIGH, N. C.
THIS HOTEL is pleasantly situated en the north side of the Capital square, and fronting on the same. Rooms airy and clean. Ladies will find it a pleasant stopping place.
Raleigh, N. C., April 25th—[34-6m*.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that well-known and valuable little farm whereon he now lives, lying within the corporated limits of the town of Kenansville. The tract contains one hundred and eighteen acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. On the premises is a COMFORTABLE DWELLING, together with all necessary out-houses, and an orchard of fruit trees of almost endless variety, of the *best selection.* There is no better water. The situation for health and pleasantness is unsurpassed, being elevated and dry, and beautifully shaded with a fine grove of oaks. Persons having sons and daughters to educate, and who would desire a little farm to live upon, can find no *better place* than *this*, as there is already in successful operation one of the very *best* male schools in the *whole State*, and in a few months will be opened, on a permanent basis, a female Seminary of the first class.
My terms will be such as to suit almost any one who may desire to purchase. LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C.,
April 11th.—[32-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about in this County committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr. Joseph Bryant, on Hood's Creek, Brunswick county, about the 18th of February, a colored girl, belonging to the subscriber, and known as "MILLIE LOCKE."—Said "MILLIE" is a bright mulatto, about nineteen years old, middle sized, and quite likely; has a somewhat simple manner when spoken to. She carried off with her her child "KITTIE," between two and three years old, and darker than the mother. She is supposed to be lurking about the town of Wilmington.
I will give a reward of ten dollars for her return to me, or her lodgment in any jail so I can get her, and fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring or concealing her. SAMUEL R. LOCKE.
Hood's Creek, Brunswick co., March 13th.—[161-1w-28-tf.

FOR SALE,
Valuable Turpentine and Farming Lands in Bladen County.
THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, lying on the northwest branch of Cape Fear River, 33 miles from Wilmington. From this point said river is at all times navigable. We sell two valuable farms adjoining each other. These lands will be sold either jointly, or in lots to suit purchasers. The two farms contain about 4000 acres, upon which is an inexaustible quantity of the best of marls. A portion of these lands are very superior low grounds, on the river. Taking them as a body, they are not to be surpassed by any lands on the Cape Fear River for the cultivation of corn, cotton, peas, wheat, potatoes and ground peas.
There is two good two-story dwellings, situated in a healthy location, with good water, on the land, together with negro and other out-houses, sufficient for hands and stock enough to cultivate the farms.
The Turpentine Lands are also very superior, and, with the boxes now under cultivation, there can be sixteen tasks cut.
There is also a large quantity of superior mill, or merchantable Timber, within easy reach of the river.
A liberal credit, say one, two, three, or four years, will be given, if desired, with interest from date of purchase.
Persons desiring to purchase, can gain any information desirable form T. C. Miller, Esq., in Wilmington, or by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing their location, &c.
WM. L. MOORE.
Westbrook's P. O., Bladen co., N. C.,
Feb. 29th, 1856.—[26-tf.

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale, a tract of Turpentine Land, laying in Bladen county on the west side of Cape Fear, five miles from the point known as Harriss' Still, and containg four hundred acres, more or less There are on the land 24,000 boxes, of which 14,000 are of the first year's chipping, the ballance two and three years. The Turpentine can be disposed of at the Sitll, at within 20 cents of Wilmington rates. He will also sell the barrels and hoops sufficient for the business of the present year. If desired, he will hire for the season, to the purchaser, two good hands, one a Cooper. K. K. Council, Esq., will show the land to any person desirous of purchasing.
For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to
JAMES C. ANDERS.
March 8, 1856.—[27-tlstA-usb.

FLORIDA LAND FOR SALE,
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his tract of land, situated in Leon County, Florida, midway between Tallahassee and Monticello, and 18 miles from Newport, immediately on the route of the Central Railroad, containing about 2,100 acres, about 600 of which are cleared and in cultivation. He would divide it into two tracts if a purchaser did not want the whole. Call and examine before buying elsewhere. Terms made easy.
May 16.—37-4t. ADIN POWELL.

CALICOES AND MUSLINS.—The largest stock of English and American Prints, British and French Lawns, Jaconets, &c., ever opened in Wilmington. Bought cheap, and will be sold cheap, by HEDRICK & RYAN.

From the Raleigh Standard.
The Discussion between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer at Hendersonville, N. C

The candidates for Governor addressed the people of Henderson county, on Thursday, the 15th May. Mr. Gilmer opened the discussion by complimenting the sublime and beautiful scenery of the mountain counties and the fertility of the soil. He spoke of the richness of the undeveloped res

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR.

THOMAS BRAGG,

Of Northampton County.

New Hanover County Democratic Nominations.

FOR THE SENATE,

OWEN FENNELL.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

SAMUEL A. HOLMES,

ROBERT H. TATE.

Journal for the Campaign.

Our invariable rule is to take no weekly subscribers for a less term than twelve months. With a view to extend the circulation of our paper, and its consequent power of being useful to the Democratic party in the coming canvass, we propose to suspend this rule during the campaign, and take subscribers for that period at our regular advance rates. We will send the Journal, commencing with that containing the official report of the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention in June, and concluding with that containing the result of the election in November for ONE DOLLAR, *invariably in advance*, as we keep no accounts under the full year. We trust that the character of the Journal, as a vehicle of news, or as an organ of true Democracy, is too well established to require that we should say anything on this score, at least it is more proper that we should leave the public to decide.

We ask the attention of our friends and the friends of the party to this proposition, and solicit their co-operation. We will feel obliged to our democratic cotemporaries who may notice this. Our excellent democratic cotemporaries of the Raleigh Standard, Goldsboro' Tribune, and Fayetteville North Carolinian, also offer to furnish their papers on very favorable terms during the campaign. Circulate the documents.

Cincinnati.

Nothing definite was done yesterday, save something in the way of temporary organization, the appointment of a Committee to report permanent officers, and, perhaps, the report of that Committee. The question in regard to the two delegations from Missouri has been settled by the National Committee who have admitted the National Democrats and ousted the Bentonites. The only contest will be in the case of New York; neither delegation will submit its claims to the decision of the Committee, and thus neither of them have received tickets of admission to the Hall as delegates. This being the only contest, it is probable that no Committee on Credentials will be raised, but a special Committee elected to take the matter into consideration, who will either refuse admission to all delegates from New York until they arrange their own difficulties, or propose to admit hard and soft delegates in proportion to their respective strength as shown by the votes cast at the last gubernatorial contest for Bronson and Seymour.

We are pleased to learn that, while there is high excitement, there is the very best feeling. No symptom of division—every evidence that the nominee of the Convention will receive a united support, and a universal expression of opinion, that that nominee is bound to be elected.

The outside pressure is strong for Mr. Buchanan, so the correspondents say. That, however, amounts to little, one way or the other. The place of holding the Convention is within easy striking distance of Mr. Buchanan's strongholds, and not so accessible to Mr. Pierce's. The Committee on resolutions will be appointed to-day, and will go to work immediately, we presume, and the balloting be gone into to-morrow or perhaps this afternoon, but there will be no hurry. In one thing we differ from the telegraphers of the "associated press." These gentlemen seem to be under the impression that Mr. Pierce's friends go there simply with the view of giving him a "complimentary vote," and then going off for somebody else. Such, at least, is not the case in the Carolinas. The delegates from North and South Carolina we *know* will fulfill the understanding under which they have been appointed, by giving a real zealous, *bona fide* support to Mr. Pierce, with a view to his nomination, and adhering to him so long as they can see a reasonable prospect of his being chosen, and so long also as their action in his favor does not verge upon factiousness, but not a moment longer. This they will do as friends of Mr. Pierce, not as opponents of other gentlemen, with whose friends they will cheerfully and cordially act in the event of the choice falling upon some other of the eminent gentlemen named.

But the platform is a matter not to be lost sight of. It will be one upon which we can all proudly stand. It will be none of your verbiage affairs, that half the papers of its own party will first deny and then be forced to endorse, as was the case with the Philadelphia platform of February, which the Raleigh Register, the Metropolitan organ of the order in this State, was at first so ashamed of that it would not believe that it had passed, although it now flourishes under its editorial head the resolution of the Greensboro' Convention endorsing that affair.

When any business shall have been actually done, we expect to receive it by telegraph and lay it before our readers.—*Daily Journal, of Tuesday last.*

☞ From Cincinnati there are all sorts of reports and rumors, as usual. The friends of Mr. Pierce are quiet, those of Mr. Buchanan somewhat excited, and those of Mr. Douglas willing to abide their time. As for one-half the rumors afloat, they amount to nothing, and the other half amount to very little. As stated yesterday, the convention made a temporary organization on Monday, Hon. Sam. Medary, of Ohio, temporary Chairman, and Alexander B. Cletherall, of Alabama, and Wm. F. Richie, of Virginia, temporary Secretaries. A Committee on permanent organization and upon credentials were then appointed. On the first, J. B. Heston, and on the second, R. B. Heath, of North Carolina.—A committee upon platform was also appointed, Hon. W. S. Ashe, being the committee-man from North Carolina. The committee on organization agreed upon General John E. Ward, of Georgia for Permanent President. Committee on credentials have the Missouri and New York cases before them. They have ousted the Bentonites from the first State; what will be done with New York remains to be seen.—The balloting will no doubt commence to-day.

Some difficulty arose on Monday by the outrageous course of the Missouri Bentonites, who knocked down the door-keeper and forced their way into the Hall, but were not allowed to stay.

The sessions of the Convention are opened by prayer.—*Ibid., Wednesday last.*

Cincinnati.

Well, as we supposed, little or nothing was done in Convention on Tuesday. The gentleman selected to act as permanent President, Gen. John E. Ward, of Georgia, was conducted to his seat, and one Vice President from each State appointed to assist him.—Vice President from North Carolina, Hon. Bedford Brown. One Secretary from each State was also appointed. The President, on taking his seat, made a very sensible and appropriate address, acknowedging the compliment paid him by being called upon to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, and proceeded to review the history of politics and the position of parties, briefly but clearly.

Some discussion arose in regard to allowing the delegates from the District of Columbia seats on the floor. Finally, a motion to that end prevailed.

At the afternoon or evening session nothing was done, except some little sparring in a pleasant way. The Convention waits on the action of the Committee on Resolutions and the Committee on Credentials.—The Committee on Resolutions, in reply to an inquiry, stated that they would report yesterday (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Committee on Credentials has leave to sit during the sessions of the Convention. The New York case has been, and, perhaps, still is before it. The Committee will examine the case fully and fairly, with a view to the satisfactory arrangement of the difficulty, if such can be arrived at. If not—if, through the stubbornness of the contending factions, such arrangement be prevented—the Committee and the Convention must and will wash their hands of the whole affair. A national man and a national platform must be presented by the balance of the States, and the true Democracy of New York invited to rally around the standard.

As to the rumors put afloat by gossipping newspaper correspondents, we again say that they amount to nothing at all and are not worth quoting. We think it improbable that any ballotting was done yesterday. It is pretty certain that the reports of the Committees on Platform and Credentials occupied the most of yesterday, and these things must be settled before voting is proceeded with.—*Ibid., Thursday 5th.*

☞ The papers are busy speculating upon the probable results likely to flow from the action of our government in dismissing Mr. Crampton, who has already left Washington, with all the *attaches* of the legation, who have also demanded their passports.—The archives, etc., have been turned over to M. Sartiges, the French Minister. So that it would appear that not only Mr. Crampton, but the embassy is gone.

Some appear to take a very dismal and dreary view of things. We are sure to have war, and we are also, say they, sure to suffer. Indeed, some of these good people, in pursuance of their usual custom, appear to be getting ready to take the part of anybody else against their own country, and to throw all the blame upon the American Executive. Well, such things always have been and always will be. There are those whose terrible Americanism would always lead them to sneer at the poor emigrant, mainly because he is poor, while at the same time they are ready to fall down and worship every British lordling because he is *not* poor, and to take sides with the lordly court and cabinet of Great Britain against their own cabinet, should it happen to be Democratic. The war of 1812 showed this, and the war with Mexico was not without its examples.

We do not underrate the gravity of the crisis or the spirit and power of Great Britain. It is nonsense to say that she will not fight and make a strong fight too, where her government and people are cordially united. But she will not fight over Mr. Crampton, and not even France, anxious as she certainly is to see the two powers, who stand substantially ahead of her in resources derived from commerce and industry, destroy each other, can urge on a fight upon that score. At least such is our opinion. Mr. Dallas may or he may not receive his passports. We think he will. But that is not war, although it must be confessed that it leads to a state of feelings out of which war may more readily arise than it would under more favorable circumstances.

The Central American difficulty is really the most difficult of adjustment because it involves something tangible and not mere diplomatic etiquette upon matters already settled between the two governments.—Still even that, we think can and will be arranged.

If anything can reduce the remote contingency of war into a certainty, it will be the confidence which European governments may derive from our disjointed state at home—from the attempts made to divide the people of the country upon questions of sectional institutions, religious faith or locality of birth. But those who form calculations based on this state of things will be disappointed. An attack from without would unite all true men, and put down all disturbing demagogues. Instead of a war weakening the Union, it would give it new vitality.

☞ On Monday little was done in either House of Congress, and both abjourned over until Thursday. Towards the close the House was without a quorum.

The committee on the Brook's case, in the House, submitted a majority and a minority report. The majority report submitted by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, is quite long, and concludes by recommending the expulsion of Mr. Brooks and the censuring of Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson, as being apprized of the meditated assault upon Sumner, and taking no measures to prevent it. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, presents the minority report, arguing that no breach of privilege under the Constitution had been committed, and that the House has no power to go beyond the Constitution in deciding that a breach of privilege had been committed.

It is generally believed that Mr. Brooks will not be expelled. Indeed, it is certain that he will not, if, as some say a two-thirds vote will be required to effect his expulsion. We have not had time to pay sufficient attention to this latter question, to be able to express an opinion.

In the Senate a letter was received from Mr. Brooks apologizing to the Senate, should his course be considered a breach of the privileges of that body.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.—We understand that Messrs. Taylor and Jones the Democratic and know nothing candidates, respectively, for the Senate, in the district composed of Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus, met on Monday last, at Smithville, and addressed their fellow-citizens. We have heard no detailed account of the discussion, but trust that some of our friends will furnish us with one.

In the Evening the Democrats held a meeting at the Court House and their opponents at the Academy. The Democratic meeting was addressed by Samuel Langdon and M. B. Smith, Esqrs., whose addresses are spoken of as being exceedingly able. Mr. Langdon is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Brunswick. We understand that the meeting at the Academy was addressed by T. D. Meares, Esq., who, we learn is out as the know nothing candidate in opposition to Mr. Langdon.

The Democrats are quite sanguine and regard the result as dependent only upon proper exertion on their part, and we have every reason for believing that their confidence is well founded, and that it only requires an attention to the conditions of success to render it certain. They will meet with active opposition, and their opponents will leave no stone unturned. It will therefore require, and the occasion demands, of them that they put their shoulders to the wheel, and use every honorable means from this day until the polls shall close on the day of election, and we feel confident that they will do so. By doing so they will place victory beyond the reach of doubt.

☞ A commercial treaty has been concluded between the United State and Persia, which appears to have roused the jealous susceptibilities of the British Press. We presume that treaty, if ratified by the Senate, will be laid before the country, and we can then judge of its provisions. So far as we have heard of them they are favourable as opening a new field for American commerce. The provisions which the British do not like, is that Persia concedes to the American Government the right to keep ships of war at the mouth of the Tigris, and to build a factory at Skarnab. On the other hand the American Government contracts to keep a certain naval force in the Persian Gulf for defence against piracy. The English think that there is more Fillibustering about, and that Russia has a hand in it out of enmity to England.

THE SINS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Free Soilers at the North make up a bill of indictment against the President, composed of three counts. 1st, The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise; 2d, The fact that he has sustained the law in Kansas, and 3d, The whipping of Sumner by Brooks. Anything for a noise. Every lick of that gutta-percha cane is charged to Frank. Pierce, and a personal chastisement of one man by another is made a party matter, just as some people make the shooting of Keating by Herbert a public matter, and condemn those who voted against the House taking cognizance of an outside matter already in the hands of the courts.

Sumner keeps his room and has his physicians sending forth bulletins of his health, in order to create sympathy and make capital. We don't believe that he is one-tenth part as much hurt as he pretends to be, or that he ever was in any danger, or that his confinement to his room is anything but a game, a humbug.

THAT COMMITTEE GETTING READY.—The "American" council at Worcester, Mass., has resolved, in case of the commission of any further outrages upon Massachusetts men in Congress to hold themselves prepared to depart at an hour's notice for Washington, and if necessary to defend them against any personal assaults. Brooks had better look out. He's in a bad box.

Now, all that we don't like about this affair of Brooks and Sumner is that it gives the enemies of the South and of the country, some pabulum to feed that excitement upon which they live. This thing can be iwisted and turned a hundred different ways and it will be, and we must confess that the consciousness that Sumner deserved every lick he got, does not altogether reconcile us to the contingency, that every blow will count its thousands of votes among people whose minds can be poisoned by abolition agents. We have as much contempt for Sumner and his course as anybody, more than some, for we don't think that the pleasure of whipping such a man is any compensation for the capital which it affords his enemies in the coming struggle.

INQUEST.—Coroner Wood held an inquest last Sunday morning over the body of a negro man named Jacob, the property of Mr. Rogers, of Northampton county, but hired by Messrs. Wortham & Jackson, of Columbus, from whose service he had been a runaway for sometime. He and another boy were in a boat on the Cape Fear River, above town, sometime last week, in charge of Mr. Joel L. Robbins, by whom they had been taken up, when Jacob sprang out of the boat and swam ashore; when hailed by Mr. Robbins and ordered to stop, otherwise he would shoot, he defied him. Mr. Robbins shot him in the legs. He died from his wounds on Saturday night.

Verdict in accordance with these facts.

☞ Magruder, Anti-Know Nothing, has been elected Mayor of Washington City by a small majority, and it is probable that the Democrats have secured four out of the seven Alderman, thus giving them a majority in the council. Other accounts say that the Know Nothings have secured four and the Democrats only three. It is certain that Magruder is elected by some thirty majority. This is a great Democratic gain.

The Great Iron Wheel Examined,

Or, its false spokes extracted, and an Exhibition of Elder Graves, its builder. In a series of chapters. By Wm. G. Brownlow, Editor of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig. Nashville, Tenn.: Published for the author, 1856.

The above is the lengthy title of a muslin bound book of 331 pages just laid on our table by Mr. Whitaker. It is *adorned* by a portrait of the *Rev.* W. G. Brownlow, accompanied by a *facsimile* of the handwriting of that distinguished individual. *Apropos* of the portrait, we recollect once being an involuntary eaves-dropper while two young gentlemen were discussing the merits of certain of their lady acquaintances. "Such an one is very homely" was the remark; "so she is, but she don't mean anything by being ugly, she's just as good natured as if she wasn't." Now, the portrait prefixed to this book is of that unpleasant character that evidently does mean something not good, and it gives that impression at once. It is an unpleasant face, not because it is, strictly speaking, ugly, but because it leads you to expect something ugly from it. We trust the portrait does the man injustice.

The book is in reply to a book called "The Great Iron Wheel" published some time since, in Nashville, Tenn., by Elder *J. R. Graves*, Editor of the "Tennessee Baptist." Graves' Book, which we have never read, is down chiefly, we learn, upon the Methodists, and is said to be marked rather by bitterness than by christian charity and forbearance. If so, we think that the following extract from Brownlow's answer, will prove that he has more than met his match at that game. Speaking of the author of the Great Iron Wheel, Brownlow says:—

"J. R. Graves edits the "Tennessee Baptist" at Nashville, a paper published at Nashville, having quite a large circulation, and being now in the twelfth year of its existence.—His paper is a low, dirty, scurrilous sheet, and is so regarded by many of the intelligent baptists of the country, who refuse to patronize it. And why? Because, as they say, it is conducted by a man who cannot elevate himself above the level of a common blackguard—a man who habitually indulges in language toward other Christian denominations which would hardly be tolerated within the precincts of Billingsgate, or the lowest fish-market in London. No epithet is too low, too degrading, or disgraceful, to be applied to the bishops, ministers and *usages* of the Methodist Church. The contemporaries of the "Baptist" usually shun coming in contact with it as they would avoid a *night-cart*, or other vehicle of filth; and decent men of the Baptist persuasion have been known to throw the slanderous sheet from their doors with shovel or tongs, disdaining to touch it with their hands. As some fish are said to thrive only in muddy water, so the paper of which I am speaking would not exist one year out of the atmosphere of slang and vituperation. It administers to the very worst appetites of mankind; and whether speaking of the most eminent bishop or minister, the purest of the sainted dead, the venerable FOUNDER of Methodism, or the excellent institutions of said Church, it pursues the same strain of vulgar and disgusting abuse. It is enough for a man, woman, or child to have been baptised by a Methodist minister, or by one received into their church, to insure the ill-will and contemptuous denunciations of the editor of that vehicle of falsehood and defamation; whilst, on the other hand, he can see no demerit in one who has been *immersed* by a Baptist preacher, and he can take into his fellowship a prostitute, and hug to his bosom a burglar, if they have been baptized by immersion!"

Who can wonder, if, at times political editors in the excitement of closely contested elections, go too far, and forget the proper tolerances of each others' opinions, when we see such exhibitions made by men pretending to speak for respectable and pious religious denominations, so far forgetting what is due to the faith they profess and the churches in whose cause they aim to speak, as to indulge in a style of vituperation fully as bad as that for which Sumner got beaten in Washington City?

Politics introduced into religion are certainly injurious and corrupting, and, on the other hand, it is equally certain that such religion as the Brownlows, Beechers, and such like, bring into politics, works only evil and that continually.

The book will, we believe, be read. It is *spicey*. Think of St. Paul talking spicey! It abuses all hands and the cook, in Brownlow's best manner.—This is a great world, but its portion of true religion will not be much increased by the gladiatorial contest between Messrs. Graves and Brownlow, that is, if Graves is anything like his competitor, and if he be not, there will be no further fight.

☞ "Music hath charms" and "variety is the spice of life," are both precious gems—compound, double-distilled extracts from the wisdom of ages—concentrated essences of proverbial philosophy—in fact there is no chance of knowing one half of their value, or one fourth of their merits. That he played on a harp of a *thousand* strings is also generally admitted, and most potently believed in. It is, so to speak, a fixed fact.

Considering therefore, that although "music hath charms," still, "variety is the spice of life," and a harp of a thousand strings is capable of producing a great variety of musical tones, in which respect it differs from the organ which has been charming the public ear for some time past; considering all these things, we say, it is painful to reflect that that organ plays but three tunes and a half, with a jiddy-jiddy-jong, as it marches along, and a ring a ting, ting, as the Dutch gals sing, *and* so forth.

Music is a branch of the fine arts, which we know nothing about and respect accordingly, hence this philosophical disquisition embracing "Shakspeare and the musical glasses," and squinting at Tupper and other stuck up asses, for, if the said M F. was not and is not a conceited donkey we don't know anything about it.

But to return to our subject, if we have one. Talking about music and sweet sounds, it has seemed to us that there are few, if any, more beautiful lines in the language than those of Byron:—

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home;
'Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we come.

Away in Savoy and the Bavarian Oberland nearly every little mountain valley, every secluded highland village sends out its humble adventurers, far off imitators of the troubadours of the middle ages, and they are found in every clime; beneath the shadow of the Russian Kremlin, in the streets of the poor Irish hamlet, in the towns and cities of the farthest west, nay, even on the shores of the distant Pacific, plying their hereditary calling, a people apart, unknowing and unknown. What may be their hopes or ambitions, their joys or their sorrows, few enquire and still fewer care. It is more than probable that, whatever their inner life may be, its best thoughts turn to their mountain homes, to which they hope sometime to return—hope that sometime an eye will mark *their* coming and look brighter when they come—some aged parent perhaps, some other, it may be "dearer than all." Who knows? We do not, but when inclined to day-dreaming, we have allowed our imagination to figure out some humble story, foolish enough and commonplace enough, but for that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin.

We beg our serious readers to consider all this stuff nonsense, as it is, and pass it over if they choose. We must be foolish at times.

NEW ORLEANS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—A telegraphic report in our exchanges, dated New Orleans May 2nd, state that the whole Know Nothing ticket for municipal officers in said city has been elected, with the exception of two Councilmen.

There was a great deal of rioting during the election—fighting, stabbing and shooting were the order of the day.

The Clerk of the 1st district court was shot and stabbed by the "Sicilian" gang, and in the 11th precinct three "Sicilians" were killed.

In New Haven, Ct., the Democrats have carried the Charter Elections, by three out of four Aldermen, and fifteen out of twenty Councilmen. Also, the Mayor and other City officers. The vote was the largest ever polled in that city.

From the Carolinian.

Democratic Meeting at Lumberton.

At a meting of the Democratic party of the county of Robeson, held at Lumberton on the 26th ult., Thos. A. Norment was called to the chair and James A. Rozier, appointed Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting at length, and to the great regret of the Democratic party, whose cause he has so zealously supported, declined a re-nomination for the House of Commons. A committee of two from each Captains district was appointed to nominate candidates for the House of Commons. They reported to the meeting as their unanimous choice, Robert S. French and Daniel S. Morrison. Mr. French and Mr. Morrison accepted the nomination. In the absence of the committee Col. Neill A. McLean was called for, and in his speech declared that though a whig, he heartily approved of the principles enumerated in President Pierce's Message and that should Mr. Pierce be nominated, he should give him his support, in the absence of a nominee of the whig party.

William McKay, Esq., of Floral, then came forward and placed himself in the ranks of the Democratic party. He pledged himself to stand shoulder to shoulder in the coming contest with the veterans of that party, and bring to the fight the same zeal which has heretofore characterized him as a whig.

William McL. McKay, Esq., of Fayetteville, was called out and made a speech that was received with great satisfaction. His striking delineations of know nothingism were strikingly drawn, and his speech, throughout, was listened to with marked attention and interest.

Peter A. McEachen, Esq., made a most capital speech, fully sustaining his character as a popular orator.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That President Pierce, has by his wise, just and truly national administration, entitled himself to the support of every Democrat in the Union. Let him be re-nominated and the constitution which is the band of the Union, will be maintained unimpaired, and know nothing abolitionism put to rest forever.

Resolved, That in James C. Dobbin, our friend and neighbor, we recognize the "man and measures" for the times—"a representative man" of the Constitution and democracy.

Resolved, That we approve the State administration of Gov. Bragg, and will give him our undivided support on the first Thursday in August next.

Resolved, That we approve the course pursued by our representative in Congress, the Hon. Warren Winslow, and all others who have stood by the Constitution.

Resolved, That we extend to our Democratic brethren of the free States, our best wishes, greeting them as worthy co-laborers and friends in so nobly standing up for the constitutional rights of the South, in opposition to know-nothingism and black republicanism, and believe the time is near at hand when they will have the pleasure of seeing their efforts crowned with success.

Resolved, That we are the warm advocates of the Kansas Nebraska bill, and feel thankful that President Pierce was enabled to carry through Congress such just and republican principles, giving to the people of the territory the right to decide for themselves, their own domestic institutions.

Resolved, That a meeting of the Democrats, and all others opposed to the know nothing party of the counties of Robeson, and Richmond, be held at Floral College on Saturday 7th June, to nominate a candidate for the Senatorial district.

The following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to the convention to be held in Wilmington on the 2nd Tuesday in June next: R. S. French, Jos. Thompson, P. A. McEachin, Neill A. McLean, Alex. H. Fulmore, Hugh Pittman, Geo. Womack, Jas. Blunt, Wm. McKay, Richard Ashley.

On motion of Benjamin Freeman, Esq.,

Resolved, That we have learned with regret that Wm. J. Yates, one of the Editors of the Fayetteville North Carolinian, is about to retire from the Editorial Chair of said paper. We have long known Mr. Yates, and have admired his course as a gentleman and as an Editor. Firm and decided in his advocacy of Democratic principles, his course has been such as to command the respect of his political opponents. And if he should find it to his interest to remain in North Carolina, his political friends will rejoice; but if on the other hand, his lot should be cast among strangers, we take this method of recommending him to the Democratic party as a sound, conservative, national Democrat, an able and efficient advocate of their principles, and every way worthy their confidence and support.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the Fayetteville North Carolinian, and the Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Standard be requested to copy. The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. A. NORMENT, Ch'm.

JAMES ROZIER, Sec'y.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

Secretary Marcy's reply to Lord Clarendon---Dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

The President yesterday communicated to Congress the following important documents concerning our relations with England:

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, May 27th, 1856.

SIR:—The President has carefully considered the note of the 30th ult., addressed to you by the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relative to the questions which have arisen between this government and that of Great Britain on the subject of recruiting within the United States for the British Army; and directed me to present you his views thereon, for the purpose of having them made known to Her Majesty's Government.

He has been much gratified by the conciliatory spirit of that note; and by the desire manifested by the Eal of Clarendon to adjust the existing difficulties and preserve and strengthen the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. The vast interests which the people of this country, and both countries have in upholding and cherishing such relations cannot more solemnly be impressed upon her Majesty's government than they are upon that of the United States.

The unequivocal disclaimer of Her Majesthy's government of any intention either to infringe the law or disregard the policy or not respect the sovereign rights of the United States, and their expression of regret if, contrary to their intentions and to their reiterated directions, there has been any infringement of the laws of the United States, are satisfactory to the President. The grounds of complaint, so far as respects Her Majesty's government, is thus removed. But the President extremely regrets that he cannot concur in Lord Clarendon's favorable opinion of the conduct of some of Her Majesty's officers, who were, as this government believed, and after due consideration of all which has been offered in their defence, still believes, implicated in proceedings which were so clearly an infringement of the laws and sovereign rights of this country. In respect to such of these officers and agents as have no connection with this government, it has nothing to ask from that of Her Majesty. But the case is different in relation to Mr. Crampton, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this government, and the Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

The President is gratified to perceive that Her Majesty's government would not have hesitated to comply with the request to withdraw these officers from their official positions, if it had entertained the views here taken of their conduct in regard to recruiting, contrary to the laws and sovereign rights of the United States. I scarcely need say that in making this request no interruption of the diplomatic relations between this government and that of Great Britain was anticipated, but, on the contrary, the President was, and is, sincerely desirous to keep them upon the most friendly footing.

Mr. Crampton's withdrawal was asked for expressly upon the ground that his connection with that affair, in raising recruits in this country for the British service, has rendered him an unacceptable representative of Her Britanic Majesty near this government. For the same reason this withdrawal of the three British Consuls was also requested.

These officers were, as this government confidently believes, deeply implicated in proceedings contrary to the law and sovereign rights of the United States; and contrary, as it now appears, to the intentions and reiterated instructions of their own government.

It was their personal acts, certainly not the less objectionable for having been done contrary to the directions of Her Majesty's minister, which rendered them, in their official characters and position, unacceptable to this government, and induced the President for that cause to solicit their recall, believing that by this course he was contributing to the common interests and harmony of the two governments.

He has not, after the most mature deliberation, been able to change his views of their conduct, and he cannot therefore change his purpose in relation to them. Though their conduct related to, and in fact originated in, a difficulty which disturbed the cordial harmony and good understanding between the two countries, it constituted a decided objection to them of a personal character, which loses none of its force by the satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty.

The embarrassment which attends the case is the difference of opinion between the two governments as to the complicity of these officers in illegal proceedings in the United States. In reviewing this subject, the President was disposed to avail himself of any reasonable doubts which could be raised in his mind, in order to bring his opinion, in this respect, into conformity with that of her Majesty's government. But after a careful consideration of the case, he has been unable to change the conclusion to which he had previously arrived. The difference of opinion may be in some degree ascribed to a difference in the views of the governments in respect to the neutrality laws and sovereign rights of this country.

It is not proposed, however, to continue the discussion on that subject. The conclusions of the President, stated in my despatch of the 28th of December to your predecessor, in regard to the construction of that law, and the character and extent of those rights, remain unchanged, and he cannot forego the duty of using all proper means to vindicate them.—The main cause of this difference of opinion is the different appreciation of the proofs by which the charges against her diplomatic representative and consuls are sustained.

Lord Clarendon asks this government to regard the bare declarations of these officers as of sufficient weight to countervail evidence against them. Their denials are presented in his despatch of the 30th of April, and that is all which has been communicated to this government on this subject, and seems to be special and does not traverse all the allegations against them. They deny that they have infringed our neutrality laws by enlisting persons within the United States for the British service, or hiring or retaining persons to leave the United States for the purpose of being enlisted in that service.

The charges against them are much broader, and embrace the offence of violating the laws and sovereign rights of the United States, by setting in operation within our territory and conducting an extensive system of recruiting which was not and could not be carried into effect without infringing our laws and rights; by employing numerous agents to engage persons for pecuniary or other considerations to leave the United States for the express purpose of entering into the British army; and by keeping those agents in this employment after it was well known they were constantly infringing our laws. The denial of the implicated officers only covers part of the delinquencies imputed to them. But confining the exculpatory declaration to the simple charge of having violated the provisions of our neutrality acts, it does not merit the consideration which Lord Clarendon has ascribed to it. By adopting Lord Clarendon's construction of our neutrality law, contained in his note of the 16th of November, which renders it almost nugatory, and is contrary to that of this government and of its judicial tribunals, these officers have not probably found much embarrassment in meeting the charges with general denial.

But, giving the declaration of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls all the consideration which can be fairly claimed for it under the circumstances of the case, it cannot counterbalance unimpeached and well sustained evidence which establishes charges against these officers of having infringed the laws and sovereign rights of the United States.

Lord Clarendon's note to you of the 15th April conveys the impression that the evidence by which the officers are implicated is derived from one or two witnesses whose credibility has been assailed.

This, however, is not a correct view of the facts. It will be seen by referring to my despatches of the 28th of December, in which the grounds of the charge against Mr. Crampton were fully stated, that the testimony of Strobel and Hertz was quite a secondary and unimportant part of the evidence adduced, the charge being supported independently of their testimony by other witnesses by original letters of Mr. Crampton and others; and by the undenied and undeniable acts of Mr. Crampton. As to Strobel and Hertz, however, it may be observed the documents transmitted by Lord Clarendon as proving those persons unworthy of credit are entitled to but little weight, consisting, as they do chiefly, of ex-parte affidavits detailing matters mostly of hear-say; and, whatever may have been the character of those persons, it by no means follows that they did not testify to the truth. They were agents selected and trusted by Mr. Crampton himself and to them he committed most important concerns. Such an endorsement should countervail the impeachment of their veracity founded on loose hearsay reports. Nor does it seem to be anything of much moment in relation to the present question that Strobel, in consequence of imputed misconduct, was dismissed from employment by the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, and afterwards endeavored to obtain money from Mr. Crampton. The fact remains that he held a commission in the British Foreign Legion; and that as it is clearly proved and not denied, he maintained, as recruiting officer, and for a considerable period of time, association personally or by correspondence with Mr. Crampton. The employment of Mr. Strobel by Mr. Crampton, and their long association in the joint work of recruiting in the United States for the foreign legion—the distinction of Her Majesty's commission of captain in the corps conferred on Mr. Strobel, would seem at least to deprive Mr. Crampton of the right to deny his credibility as a witness. But there is a larger and more comprehensive class of considerations and applicable to this particular question. For a period of nearly five months—that is from about the middle of March, 1855, to the 5th August, 1855—the peace and order of this country were disturbed, especially the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, by the unlawful acts of numerous persons engaged in raising recruits or in being recruited for the British Foreign Legion. They were supplied with ample funds by British agents. They obstinately resisted and set at naught all the efforts of the local authorities of the United States to put a stop to their proceedings. Nor did they desist until they received orders to that effect from the British government in the month of August. The recruits thus unlawfully raised in the United States during all that time were conveyed by British agents to Halifax and there enrolled in the foreign legion. All these acts, as well as their illegality, were notorious. Long before the trial of Mr. Hertz in September, and of Mr. Wagner in October, they must have been brought to the particular notice of Mr. Crampton, the British Consuls and other agents by the preliminary judicial inquiries which took place both at New York and Philadelphia, in consequence of steps to that effect taken by me on the 22d of March. The proper instructions were issued on the 23d, and prosecutions commenced at Philadelphia on the 30th of March and in New York on the 5th of April. As an example of the character of these proceedings, their notoriety and their comprehensive legal effect, what occurred in May deserves particular notice.

At New York on the 15th day of May a number of persons, namely: Godfrey, Wachler, Wilhelm Shoemaker, Julius Parkus, Oscar Cremy and Andrew Lutes we examined before Commissioner Ots on the charge of recruiting for the service of Great Britain. Eminent counsel was employed by the parties accused, who argued that no other offence had been committed because it did not appear that any valid contract of enlistment had been consumated. But this ground of defence was overruled by the Commissioner, who, though he discharged Wachler for defective evidence, committed Lutes, Soemaker, Cremy and Parkus.

At Philadelphia, on the 25th of May, three persons—Hertz, Perkins and Bucknall—having been arrested on the charge of illegal recruiting in the service of Great Britain, applied to the Circuit Court of the United States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be discharged from custody. The presiding judge, the Hon. John K. Kane, on examination of the evidence taken in the case before the commissioner, found the process here sufficient to bring the acts of Herbert and Perkins within the conditions of law; but not so with regard to Bucknall. Accordingly the latter was discharged, but the two former were committed for trial.

Thus, so early as May, it was judicially shown that what was doing in this respect was unlawful.—Mr. Crampton was acquainted with these proceedings, and was thus sufficiently admonished that the acts of recruitment carried on under his authority, did in fact, whatever may have been his intention, constitute a violation of the municipal law of the United States. This had been decided by the courts of the United States and was publicly and extensively made known. It is not controverted. Indeed it is admitted that he had the recruiting business in his charge and under his control. Yet, he permitted it to be continued, although judicially determined to be unlawful, through the months of May, June, July and August. Now, that this long series of acts unlawful and otherwise prejudicial to the good name and tranquility of this country were performed by persons who were paid by British officers, and many of whom actually entered the military service of Great Britain, was incontestably proved in the trial of Hertz and Wagner, by evidence which has not been and cannot be impeached—and although the evidence adduced on those trials does not need corroboration, still it may not be amiss that much other evidence to the same effect is in possession of this Government, some of which is annexed to this dispatch in form of documents responsive to those accompanying the letter of the Earl of Clarendon.—Who is to be held accountable for these unlawful acts? Were they all performed by volunteer and irresponsible persons, as argued in the Earl of Clarendon's despatch of the 16th of July? That cannot be admitted, for the conclusive reason that they received pay from British officers, and of course were employed by some responsible agents of the British government. The Earl of Clarendon, in behalf of her majesty's government, disclaims all intention to violate the laws or compromise the neutrality or disrespect the sovereignty of the United States by the enlistment of troops within their territory. The President unreservedly accepts and is fully satisfied with this disclaimer. Of course the unlawful acts in question were not authorized by the British government; but the fact is nevertheless well established that they were done, and done in the name and at the expense of the British government. Who, then, is responsible for those acts? Were there no direct proof, though there is much of that character, the inference would be irresistible that not being authorized by the British government itself, they were the unauthorized acts of British agents in the United States. Such agents having acted in wilful disregard of the orders of their government, in thus infringing our laws, may have failed to inform their government that what they had undertaken to do could not be done without infringing those laws, or by mismanagement, indiscretion or over-zeal, they may have participated in such infringement though well knowing it was contrary to the wishes and express orders of their government. However this may be, it is certain that the agents existed because their acts appear.

Who were these agents? Of this we are not left in doubt. In the documents on the subject recently laid before Parliament, it is distinctly stated that the enlistments in the United States did not stop until Mr. Crampton gave orders for their cessation on the 5th of August. He knew the proceedings were from the commencement exceedingly offensive to the government, and that it was devoting its active energies to arrest them. He was bound to know; he could not but know what was notorious to all the world, through the months of April, May, June and July, the recruiting agents in various parts of the United States, and conspicuously in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, were keeping up a most unseemly contest with the law officers of the United States, and that at least as early as May the illegality of the proceedings had been pronounced by the Federal Courts in New York and Philadelphia; and yet, notwithstanding this, he permitted the unlawful acts in question to go on without check until the month of August. For thus giving countenance to the illegal proceedings he is distinctly responsible. But his accountability extends yet further—for the same documents show the official suggestion to the British Government of the untoward scheme of obtaining recruits in the United States came from the correspondence of Mr. Crampton, and of the Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati; and that to Mr. Crampton were the superintendance and and execution of the scheme committed; and thus it is that he who directed had power to stop the proceedings; and thus, from early in March until August, he is found busily occupied in superintending the enlistment, partly in the United States and partly in Canada and Nova Scotia, and in issuing instructions to the agents engaged in that enterprise.

It does not suffice for Mr. Crampton now to say that he did not intend to commit or participate in the commission of any infringement of the laws of the United States. He was the directing head of long continued infringement of the law. It was under superior authority from him that the acts of continuous violation of the law were perpetrated by the inferior agents. Some of these agents are proved by his own letters to have held direct intercourse with him, and at every stage of enquiry in regard to the numerous cases investigated by the American Government, there is reference by letter and oral declaration, to the general superintendence of Mr. Crampton.

His moral and legal responsibility are thus demon-

strated. With the full information of the stringency of the laws of the United States against foreign recruiting, with the distinct perception of its being all but impossible to raise recruits here without infringing the laws, and with the knowledge of the condemnatory judicial proceedings of April and May at New York and Philadelphia, yet he persisted in carrying on the scheme until August, when its obstinate prosecution had at length brought on a most unpleasant controversy between the United States and Great Britain.

And it is not the least of the causes of complaint against Mr. Crampton that by his acts of commission in this business, or his failing to advise his government of the impracticability of the undertaking in which he was embarked, and the series of illegal acts which it involved, and in neglecting to observe the general order of his Government and stop its recruiting here the moment its illegality was pronounced by the proper legal authorities of the United States. And he was recklessly endangering the harmony and peace of the two great nations which by the character of their commercial relations and by other considerations, have the strongest possible inducements to cultivate reciprocal amity.

The foregoing considerations substantially apply to the conduct of the British consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. Though of subordinate official character they are not less responsible than Mr. Crampton. The continuous violation of laws proceeded within their respective consulates, month after month, under their eyes, not only without any apparent effort on their part to stop it, but with more or less of their active participation therein.

The consulate at New York appears to have been the point at which the largest expenditures were made, and it is proved by documents herewith transmitted that the payments at that consular office to some of the recruiting agents continued to be made by the secretary of the consul, in the consul's presence, from time to time down to the beginning of January, of the present year.

The President, as has already been stated by me, cannot admit the force of the objection now urged of the alleged want of respectability on the part of some witnesses by whom these facts were proved, and as to whom a prominent cause of such alleged want of respectability seems to be in the fact that their evidence has inculpated their accomplices in a violation of law.

The testimony which most directly inculpates the British Consul at New York, as will be perceived by the enclosures herewith sent, is in the affidavits of the very persons relied on by Her Majesty's Government for proofs in this case; and whose depositions accompany Lord Clarendon's note to you on the 30th of April.

The Earl of Clarendon perfectly well understood that in Great Britain as well as in the United States it would be impossible to administer penal justice without occasionally receiving the evidence of accomplices.

In Great Britain not only is evidence of this class received continually in State trials as well as in inferior matters, but rewards and other inducements held out such witnesses by not a few provisions of the acts of Parliament. The competency of such persons in a given case and their credibility are in both countries questions upon which the court and jury, in their respective spheres of Jurisdiction, ultimately pass.—In the present case conclusions have been established on documentary proofs and other unimpeachable evidence by the proceedings before the proper tribunals of the United States, by the verdict of juries and by the rulings of judges, which must be held as final in the estimation of the President.

The Earl of Clarendon suggests as a consideration pertinent to this question that the ministers and consuls had no means or opportunity of rebutting the charges thus indirectly brought against them in the trial of the inferior recruiting agents. In regard to the Consols, the Earl of Clarendon errs in supposing that they had not full means and opportunity, if they saw fit to appear and to confront and contradict any accusing witnesses. They were not allowed to interfere in the trials by mere letters written for the occasion, which indeed they could not have done lawfully, had there had been no such prohibition, but, if conscious of their innocense and that the parties on trial, and that their own acts, would bear examination, it was alike their duty and right to appear and say so on oath; and to contradict, by their testimony, whatever was alleged against the British officers or agents, if known to them to be untrue.—Nor is it any just cause of complaint that evidence was received upon these trials, impugning the acts of Mr. Crampton. It was in due course of the proceedings required to be shown as against the parties on trial that the recruitments, in which they were engaged were for the service of a foreign government.

Mr. Crampton was himself privileged from trial for a violation of municipal law, but the persons whom he employed were not for that cause to go unpunished, nor was the administration of penal justice to be indefinitely suspended on account of his position and the diplomatic immunities which that conferred. On the contrary, it was peculiarly proper that the facts by which he was implicated, but for which he could not be tried, should be verified in due form of law, for the information of his own government as well as that of the United States.

The Earl of Clarendon remarks in his letter of the 30th April that:

"The intentions of the British Government and the arrangements made to carry those intentions into execution were not concealed from the Government of the United States. These intentions and arrangements were frankly stated by Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy in conversation on the 22d of March, 1855; and the only observation which Mr. Marcy made in reply was that the neutrality laws of the United States would rigidly be enforced, but that any number of persons who desired it might leave the United States and get enlisted in any foreign service."

It is incumbent on me to say that in this respect the Earl of Clarendon labors under serious misapprehension, which, while it serves in part to explain how it happened that the enlistments went on for so many months in a manner contrary to the intentions and express orders of the British Government, also seems to increase the weight of Mr Crampton's responsibility in this respect.

I repeat now with entire consciousness of its accuracy, what I stated in my letter of the 28th of December last: that at that interview on the 22d of March, the only one I ever had with Mr. Crampton, as he admits, in which the recruiting business was alluded to, he (Mr. Crampton) had satisfied me that his government had no connexion with it and in no way responsible for what was doing in the United States to raise recruits for the British army.

But I am quite certain that on no occasion has he intimated to me that the British government or any of its officers was or had been in any way concerned in sending agents into the United States to recruit therein, or to use any inducements for that purpose Nor did he ever notify me that he was taking or intended to take any part in furthering such proceedings. Such a communication timely made would, probably, have arrested the mischief at its commencement.

If he had then apprised me of the system of recruiting which had at that time been already arranged and put in operation within the United States by British agents, and under his superintending direction, he would have been promptly notified, in the most positive terms, that such acts were contrary to the municipal law, incompatible with the neutral policy of the country incompatible with ational sovereignty, and especially warned against the violation of our neutrality laws.

But he blames me now for not then stating to him that my construction of that law differed from his own. But no such difference of opinion was then developed. Mr. Crampton on that occasion manifested a coincidence in opinion as to the provisions of that law which I then held and have since fully disclosed.

He called upon me to show a letter which he had written on that day to the Consul at New York disapproving of the proceedings of a Mr. Angus McDonald, because he thought those proceedings would or might be taken to constitute a violation of the act of 1800—the neutrality law of the United States.

What were the proceedings of Mr. McDonald which Mr. Crampton thought might constitute a violation of our neutrality? The simple issuing of a hand-bill specifying the terms on which recruits would be received at Halifax into the Queen's service. This opinion of Mr. Crampton ascribes as much stringency to our neutrality acts as has ever been claimed for them by the Government and Courts of the United States.

I had then no suspicion, nor did Mr. Crampton give me any cause to suspect that he was acting or intended to act upon an interpretation of that law which would justify the act of McDonald, which he then condemned, and made that law but little better than a dead letter. I could not but suppose that he viewed it in the same light as Lord Clarendon did when he wrote his dispatch to Mr. Crampton of the 12th of April thereafter, in which his Lordship declared it to be so very just but very stringent.

To show that I was not mistaken in this respect, I quote a passage from a letter of Mr. Crampton, dated March 14th, to Sir G. L. Merchant: "Any advance of money by Her Majesty's agents or others in the United States would constitute an infraction of the neutrality law." The depositions which accompany this dispatch, made by some of the same persons who have furnished the British government with affidavits to impeach Strobel and Hertz, prove conclusively that Mr. Crampton did disburse various sums of money to agents employed in recruiting within the United States

It was indeed apprehended by me at that time that a violation of that law would ensue. It could not fail to be seen that any organized scheme of a foreign government to draw recruits from the United States, though by mere invitation, would necessarily tend to, and result in violation of the municipal law. So decided was my belief in this respect that measures had already been taken by me in behalf of the government, as it happened upon the very day of the interview with Mr. Crampton, to institute prosecutions against the persons engaged in this business in New York and Philadelphia. I then notified Mr. Crampton of that fact, as he expressly admits in the report of that interview made to his government.

An attempt is made to deduce an excuse for Mr. Crampton's course in the business of recruiting in this country, from the alleged fact that he communicated to me on that occasion the arrangements which had been made for that purpose, and that I did not disapprove them otherwise than by insisting upon the observance of the neutrality laws of the United States.

This allegation is hardly consistent with Mr. Crampton's own statement of what then passed. In the defense of his conduct recently sent by him to his Government, he makes admissions inconsistent with the allegation that there was no concealment on his part, and that the recruiting arrangements were communicated to me. He says that "it is perfectly true that I did not enter into any details of the means which were to be adopted by Her Majesty's Government to render available the services of those who tendered them to us in such numbers. These seemed to be obvious reasons for abstaining from this, even if it had occurred to me. I should have been unwilling to do anything which might have borne the appearance of engaging Mr. Marcy in any expression of favor or approbation of a plan favoring the interests of one of the parties in the present war. All I should desire on his part was neutrality and impartiality." His reasons for withholding from me the details of the enlistment system, the most important part of it for this government, are not satisfactory. If Mr. Crampton believed what he was doing or intended to do in the way of recruiting was right, he could have had no reluctance to communicate it to me, for his instructions required him to make that disclosure. Acting in due frankness and with a proper regard for the dictates of international comity, Mr. Crampton should, it would seem, have disclosed to me all the measures intended to be pursued within the United States by the agents of his Government, including himself, in the execution of an act of parliament for raising the foreign legion. Nay, he was expressly commanded by his Government to practice no concealment with the American Government on the subject. If he had obeyed these orders all misunderstanding between the two Governments would have been prevented.

Mr. Crampton was the more imperatively called upon to make full explanations on the subject, not only because he was commanded by his government to do so, but for the further reason that immediately after the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and France on the one hand and Russia on the other, he had, by an official note addressed to me, invoked the efforts of this government to enforce upon the inhabitants of the country, citizens and others, the necessity of observing the strictest neutrality towards the belligerent parties; and especially to enjoin upon them to abstain from taking part in armaments for the service of Russia, or in any other measure opposed to the duties of a strict neutrality.

To this application the undersigned, by expressive direction of the President, replied, declaring that the United States, while claiming the full enjoyment of those rights, as a neutral power, will observe the strictest neutrality towards each and all the belligerents. Reference was made to the severe restrictions imposed by law, not only upon the citizens of the United States, but upon all persons resident within its territory, prohibiting the enlisting of men therein for the purpose of taking a part in any foreign war.

It was added that the President did not apprehend any attempt to violate the laws, but should his just expectation in this respect be disappointed, he will not fail in his duty to use all the power with which he is invested to enforce obedience to them. In view of this formal and solemn appeal by Mr. Crampton to the American government, and of the assurance he received of its determination to maintain strict neutrality, it was not for a moment suspected Mr. Crampton could understand the purposes, or believe he would be permitted to set on foot, and execute for a period of five consecutive months, a systematic scheme to obtain military recruits for the British service in the United States.

That Mr. Crampton did enter most deeply into this scheme is proved by the evidence already submitted to Her Majesty's government, but it is still more conclusively established by the additional proofs which accompany this despatch.

Whatever detraction from the value of the testimony against Mr. Crampton may result from the attempt to discredit Mr. Strobel and Mr. Hertz, it is much more than made up by the additional proofs now adduced.

This body of strong, cumulative evidence confirms the President's former conclusion as to the complicity of Mr. Crampton and the British consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, in the illlegal enterprise of recruiting soldiers for the British army within the United States. And the President does not doubt that when this new evidence shall be brought to the consideration of her Majesty's government, it will no longer dissent from this conclusion.

The gratification which the President feels at the satisfactory settlement of the recruiting question in so far as respects the action of the British Government itself, has induced him to examine the case again, with a view to remove, if possible, from his mind the personal objections against Her Majesty's minister and Consuls.

This examination has not produced that effect; but, on the contrary, it has strengthened his conviction that the interests of both Governments require that these persons should cease to hold their present official positions in the United States. He sincerely regrets Her Majesty's Government has not been able to take the same view of the case, and comply with his request for their recall; but it has not consented to do so.

If, in the earnest desire to act with all possible courtesy towards Her Majesty's Government, the President could have suspended his determination in the case, in order to submit the new testimony which he is confident would have been found sufficient to induce compliance with his request for the recall of the British Minister, he is precluded from any such thought of delay by the exceptionable character of the dispatch of that gentleman, copies of which having recently been laid before Parliament, have thus come to the knowledge of this Government, and which are of a tenor to render further intercourse between the two Governments, through that Minister, alike unpleasant and detrimental to their good understanding.

The President has therefore been constrained, by considerations of best interests to both countries, reluctantly to have recourse to the only remaining means of removing without delay these very unacceptable officers from the connection they now have with this government. This course has been deemed necessary on account of their unfitness for the positions they hold, arising from the very active part they have taken in getting up and carrying out the system of recruiting which has been attended with numerous infractions of our laws, which has disturbed our internal tranquility and endangered our peaceful relations to a nation with which this government is most anxious to maintain the most cordial friendship and intimate commercial and social intercourse.

He has therefore determined to send to Mr. Crampton her Majesty's Ministerial Representative, his passport; and to revoke the exequators of Mr. Mathew, Mr. Barclay and Mr. Rowcroff, British Consuls at Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't,

W. L. MARCY.

George M. Dallas, Esq., &c., &c., London.

COTTON.—Total receipts this year 3,330,603 bales, against 2,447,038 last year. Increase 883,565 bales.

For the Journal.

Fourth of July at Long Creek.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Long Creek was held at the Masonic Academy, on the evening of 31st May, 1856, to take suitable steps to celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell was called to the Chair, and J. Robert Larkins appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to select an Orator and Reader, and to make other necessary arrangements for the celebration at Long Creek, viz: John Larkins, John James, Jas. Garrason, Wm. G. Barton, L. D. Cherry, E. L. Miller.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the Committee.

Moved and carried that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington papers, with a request to publish.

The meeting then adjourned.

S S. SATCHWELL, Chairman.

J. ROBERT LARKINS, Secretary.

For the Journal.

Fourth of July in Bladen.

At a meeting of the citizens of Bladen county, held at Mount Zion church, on Saturday, the 31st of May, 1856, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of celebrating the 4th of July, it being the 56th anniversary of our American Independence, on motion of Samuel Anders, G. W. Bannerman, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. G. B. Pearson was requested to act as Secretary. It was

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of arrangements, consisting of seven persons.

Whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. Sam'l Anders, Luther Cromartie, Jas. H. Meredith, P. L. Anders, W. W. Anders, Jas. Carr, and Jas. Murphy, as said committee.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of two, to select an orator and a reader of the Declaration of Independence.

Whereupon the Chair appointed Rev. Colin Shaw and W. H. G. Beatty as said committee.

Resolved, That the public generally be invited to attend on that occasion.

On motion, the Wilmington Journal and Clinton Independent were requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

G. W. BANNERMAN, *Chairman*.

W. G. B. PEARSON, *Secretary*.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Brunswick.

In pursuance of notice, a meeting of the Democrats of Brunswick county, was held at the Court House in Smithville, on Monday evening, the 2d June, 1856.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Jno. H. Hill to the Chair, and requesting E. G. Green and A H. Robbins, to act as Secretaries. The object of the meeting being explained by the chair, on motion of O. D. Holmes, Esq., a committee of seven, composed of the following gentlemen, Wilson Rutland, W. A. Robbins, Neil Galloway, W. H. Gore, Wm. Frink, John Long and J. Lancaster were appointed by the chair to report resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The committee after being out a short time reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the nomination of Thos. Bragg meets our hearty approbation and that we will use all honorabe means to swell his majority.

Whereas, we are informed that our fellow-countyman, Samuel Langdon, Esq., has announced himself a candidate for the House of Commons, and being satisfied that he is a sound and reliable Democrat, we a portion of the democrats of Brunswick, in public meeting assembled, do pledge him our hearty support and co-operation in the canvass, and cordially recommend him to our brother democrats throughout the county.

Resolved, That we recommend Rufus Galloway as a tried and zealous Democrat, and as well qualified for the office of Sheriff.

The above resolutions were unanimously carried.

On motion of Dr. W. G. Curtis, a committee of three, consisting of the following gentlemen: Wilson Rutland, W. A. Robbins and Wm. Frink was appointed by the chair to wait upon Messrs. Langdon and Galloway and inform them of their nomination, and also to request their appearance before the meeting. They both complied, accepted their nomination and responded to the call made upon them in a truly democratic spirit.

M. B. Smith, Esq, being loudly called for rose and responded in his usual able and stirring style. He fully sustained the truth that the Democratic party alone is national, and worthy the support of all true and faithful men. Our only hope in the present crisis and in the perilous future. He also showed up in the clearest light the inconsistencies of the know-nothing party, and concluded amid the hearty and long continued cheers of the delighted audience.

On motion of Owen D. Holmes, it was ordered that copies of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington Journal and Commercial with the request that they be published. Thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN H. HILL, Chairman.

E. G. GREEN, A. H. ROBBINS, } Secretaries.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

England and the Central American States—Decline in Cotton and Breadstuffs.

QUEBEC, June 3.—The steamer Indian arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult., four days later than previous advices.

The political news is unimportant.

The Indian arrived at Quebec during the night.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Earl of Clarendon, in reply to a question from Lord Elgin, said that the letter signed F. Hammond was a genuine document.

The agents of Costa Rica and some of the American States had, ever since the attack of Walker, appealed to England to assist them in defending themselves; and a great variety of projects had been laid before the British government for the acceptance of a protectorate by England and the grant of material assistance. All these requests Her Majesty's government had refused, declaring that it disapproved of the existing state of things in Nicaragua, and thought it would cast a shade upon the reputation of the United States, and knew no better plan than for the United States and the British governments to combine for the protection of their subjects.

Despatches from Vienna state that a convention has been concluded between the Porte and the Western powers.

The weather in England has been boisterous, and several vessels have been driven ashore on the coasts of England and Ireland.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.—The County Convention declined to nominate a Sheriff. M. B. Smith, Esq., was recommended as elector for the District. We endorse the recommendation.

[*Fayetteville Carolinian*, 31*st ult.*

TO THE VOTERS OF ONSLOW COUNTY.

The undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Onslow County, and solicits your suffrages at the approaching election in August next.

M. L. F. REDD.

May 23.—38-te

☞ The subscriber respectfully announces himself to his fellow-citizens of the County of New Hanover as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, and trusts that his efforts to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of the office will secure to him a continuation of their suffrages.

E. D. HALL.

March 11, 1856—159-te] Her. and Com. copy.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

☞ "Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

Redding's Russia Salve.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Stics, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put up in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of any wholesale druggist.

REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

Agent for Wilmington, N. C.—S. W. WHITAKER.

Feb. 26.174&—26-6m.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." It will remove *tan*, *pimples*, and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rup the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by S. W. WHITAKER, Agent.

Feb 19th, 1856 141-6m

WHAT THE NEW YORK CITY FOLKS SAY OF Dr M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1852.

☞ This is to certify that I am well acquained with a man fifty years old, who for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was—I must take something to get relief, or die.

They at once procured a bottle of **Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge**, and took one-half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of three quarts of worms, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and, like the good Samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by the regular physicians, and induce them to try Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.—So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is far superior to any other known remedy; and that if more generally known would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. Hardie, 124½ Cannon street, New York city.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS June 3—1wd&w

EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.

We believe we cannot do our readers a more important service, than by again calling their attention to that most remarkable preparation, discovered by *Dr. Seth S. Hance*, of Baltimore, Md., which possesses the power of alleviating and curing that horrid visitation of man—Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. In recommending this preparation to our readers, we do so with a conviction that we are not degrading our columns to puff a common patent medicine, but are placing before them a discovery, which, if fully known, would probably do more to alleviate human suffering, than any invention of modern times. Dr. Hance, in asking us to notice his preparation favorably in our editorial department, has sent us for perusal a number of letters from persons who have used his Pills, and have been cured thereby. All of them speak in the most grateful and eulogistic terms. One great advantage this medicine possesses is the fact, that it can be transported through the mails, thereby affording every one an opportunity of dealing directly with the inventor, and also precluding all possibility of being imposed on by a counterfeit or spurious imitation. Dr. Hance pays the postage on his Pills to any part of the country, and will forward them by return of mail, on the receipt of a remittance. His prices are as follows: One box, $3; two do., $5; twelve do., $24. All orders for the medicine should be addressed to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore Md.

June 2, 1856—d&w-1w

MARRIED.

In Halifax county, on the 29th ult., by Rev. Thomas G. Lowe, Mr. WM. R. UTLEY, of this place, to Miss MARY G GARY.

In this county, on the 29th ult., by John T. Moore, Esq., Mr. WM. THADEUS BORDEAUX, to Miss RHODA ANN WALKER.

In Whitakers Capel, Halifax County, N. C., on the afternoon of the 29th inst., by L. H. B. Whitaker, Esq., THOS. C. HUNTER to Mrs. ANNIE C. WHEAT, daughter of the late Capt. Leonard Adams, of Washington City D. C.

DIED.

In San Francisco, Cal., SAMUEL JOY, aged 8 years, eldest son of Ezra R. and Susan Wood, formerly of this place.

In this town, this morning, the 3rd inst., WARREN WINSLOW, infant son of D. G. and Sarah E. White, aged 16 months.

In Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday 28th ult., Mr. ISAAC HUTCHINS, a resident of this town for several years, aged about 35 years.

In Raleigh, on last Sunday morning, Dr. JAS. J. W. TUCKER, in the 29th year of his age, Surgeon of the Oak City Guards.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER FOR SALE, IN the Town of Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C., on the 4th of July next, at Public Auction, a number of VALUABLE TOWN LOTS.

Persons desirous of purchasing *Town Property* (in one of the healthiest towns in the State,) will do well to call and examine for themselves previous to day of sale.

June 6, 1856.—40-ts. C. C. OATES.

J. CREECH,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 39 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns.

He has on hand, and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. He has in store, and shall always keep on hand, a large stock of LIQUORS and some WINES, London Porter, Brown Stout and Scotch Ale, and shall receive, weekly, Fruits, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold, wholesale, very low, for cash. Quick sales and small profits. J. CREECH.

June 6.—40-6m.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND TURPENTINE MAKERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED THE patent right of R. P. Vanhorn's Cultivators, for the Counties of Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover, Brunswick and Bladen, and having manufactured them to the satisfaction of the best farmers, now offers the above valuable farming impliment to the Citizens of the above Counties. Also, "L. Wood's" superior Round Shaves. They have been too long known to require any recommendation, they speak for themselves; also, Plows, and Sweeps of the latest and most approved patteres.

The above articles are on deposite and for sale at the store of G. Priggen, corner of Chestnut and Water Streets, Wilmington, N. C. Please call and examine.

L. WOOD.

July 6th, 1856 40 3m

ANALYSIS OF MARLS, &C., &C.

ROBERT H. DRYSDALE, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society, Author of Familiar Chemical Letters, and Letters on the Chemistry of the Arts and Manufactures, &c., has established a Laboratory at Stricklandsville, Duplin co., N. C., where he is prepared to analyse Marls, Soils, Water, Guano, Minerals, and all other substances which may require analysis. From Mr. D.'s long experience, in the Andersonian University, where he acted as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, gentlemen may depend on having a correct report of analysis, of any sample sent him.

Mr. D. will teach Medical Students the detection of poisons and the analysis of all substances required in medical jurisprudence, and Materia Medica.

An Agricultural Chemical School will be commenced, in which the analysis of Soils and Marls, will be taught.

Mr. D. will also attend on Gentlemen at their plantations, and search for Marl If no deposits are discovered, no fee asked, except traveling expenses.

ROBERT H. DRYSDALE, F. G. C. S.

Stricklandsville, Duplin Co., June 6, 1856.—[40-2m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Mary Rothwell, deceased, at the June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Brunswick, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. H. ROTHWELL, Executor.

June 4, 1856.—[231-d&w-tf.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company is this day appointed by the Board of Directors, to be held in the town of Wilmington on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June next.

A full attendance of the Stockholders, either in person or by proxy, is earnestly requested.

May 15.—38-4w H. W. GUION, Pres't

SOUND PLACE FOR SALE.

A STRIP OF LAND, one hundred acres, on New Topsail Sound, two acres wide from the Sound to my back line; also five desirable building lots at Wrightsville Sound, containing 40 acres. All the above desirable lots, or parcels of land are well supplied with wood and timber, and one of the most pleasant situations on the Sound for a Summer residence.

For terms and particulars, apply to B. Baxter, at Wilmington, or the subscriber on the premises.

May 7. 1856.—[220-1m-36-4tw. BENJAMIN MOTT.

OFFICE W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 20, 1856.

A lot of second-hand machinery is offered for sale at the Company's Warehouse, consisting of Engine Lathes, Borers, &c. One large Driving-Wheel Lathe, and several small ones, that, by some repairs and alterations, would do well for wood-turning lathes. They will all be sold low. Persons in want of Lathes for a small establishment would do well to call and examine them.

A Stone Mason wanted to re-build one of the piers at N E. River. S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Supt.

May 21.—220-3w—38-3w.

Herald and Commercial copy 3w, daily and weekly.

JUST RECEIVED.

3.000 LBS. N. C. BACON, HOG ROUND;
25 bbls. MESS PORK;
A fine lot of BOOTS and SHOES;
30 Reams WRAPPING PAPER.

THOS. C. CRAFT,
April 29th. 48 Market street.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	00	@	23
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	00	@	17
Adamantine	30	@	33
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	12	@	13½
St. Domingo	12	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb.	8½	@	9½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush	70	@	75
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz	18	@	20
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	40	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mac'rel, No 1	00	@	00 00
do. No. 2	00	@	10 00
do. No. 3.	6 50	@	7 00
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@	4 50
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	5 00	@	0 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl., Family	7 50	@	0 00
Superfine	0 00	@	7 00
Fine	6 25	@	6 50
GRAIN, ℔ bush. Corn	00	@	56
Oats	40	@	45
White Beans	75	@	2 00
Pease, Cow.	85	@	00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4½
PEA NUTS	0 00	@	0 00
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern	1 25	@	0 00
N. River	92½	@	1 10
N. Carolina	0 87½	@	1 00
IRON, ℔ lb. English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 20	@	1 30
LIQUORS, ℔ gall (domestic.) Whiskey	35	@	36
N. E. Rum	00	@	55
Gin	50	@	55
Brandy	50	@	60
do Apple	50	@	55
do. Peach	75	@	85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) Floor. B'ds	8 75	@	9 00
Wide do.	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 50
MOLASSES, per gallon. Cuba	36	@	38
Muscovado	00	@	00
NAILS, ℔ lb. Cut	4½	@	5
Wrought	10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs. Virgin (new)	0 00	@	2 60
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 10
Hard	0 00	@	1 10
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 30
do., in order	1 40	@	1 50
Pitch	1 40	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1, 2 00		@	3 50
do. No. 2, 1 15		@	1 30
do. No. 3, 1 00		@	1 10
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	33	@	33½
Varnish, ℔ gal	26	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon. Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Whale	95	@	1 10
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush	00	@	00
Irish, do	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	2 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb. N. C. Bacon, Hams	13	@	13½
Middlings	11½	@	12
Shoulders	11	@	11½
Hog round	12	@	12½
Western Bacon, Middlings	10½	@	11
Shoulders	9½	@	10
N. C. Lard	12	@	13½
West'n do	12	@	12½
Butter	20	@	26
Cheese	00	@	12
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	20 00	@	22 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	00 00	@	18 00
do. Fulton Market.	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY Chickens, live	15	@	40
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb	00	@	00
SALT, Alum ℔ bush.	00	@	50
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	1 00	@	1 25
do. fine	0 00	@	2 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb. Porto Rico	10	@	11
New Orleans	0	@	0
Muscovado	7½	@	9
Loaf & crush	12	@	12½
Clarified and Granulated	11	@	12½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
SHINGLES, ℔ M. Contract	5 00	@	6 00
Common	0 00	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M. W. O. Bbl	15 00	@	16 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 00	@	16 00
Ash Head'g	00 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M Shipping	0 00	@	10 00
Mill, prime	7 00	@	9 00
do. inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12½

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 pr ct. prem.	Philadelphia	1 pr ct. prem
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1856.

The Long Creek Convention.

We publish to-day the official report of the proceedings of this body as furnished to us by the Secretaries. It will be seen that the Convention declined to make any nomination for the office of sheriff. It is impossible for us to say how many candidates may enter the field before the day of election; but one thing is certain, that since the Convention has deemed it advisable to take no action in the premises, the duty of doing so devolves upon the Democratic citizens of the county at large, and it will remain for them so to act as to prevent the immense influence inseparable from so important an office falling into the hands of a party, or order, so bitterly opposed to them, as that which is now arrayed against the Democratic party of New Hanover county. For our own part we are free to say, that we know of no gentleman of the Democratic party, whose name was likely to come before that convention, for whom, if nominated, our vote and our support would not have been cheerfully given. As the matter stands we shall endeavor to come as near a nomination as possible, by casting our votes for that gentleman of the Democratic party who shall appear to us from all the lights before us, and all the information we can obtain, to be the choice of the largest number of the Democrats of the county, and, therefore, the one upon whom we can most safely rely for the defeat of all efforts of the opposition; and in this matter personal preferences or preconceptions shall have and ought to have no weight.

The ticket for the General Assembly is composed of worthy men and good Democrats, and is fully entitled to the support of the Democratic party of New Hanover County, which we feel confident it will receive without difficulty or diminution.

Above all things, we beg of Democrats to avoid all appearance or thought of bitterness among themselves, all "entangling alliances," or pledges, that can in any way interfere with the free exercise of their best judgments as Democrats acting for the good of the Democratic party. Men will stick up for their friends, and the man that won't do so is no man at all; but there are matters involved in the present issue above mere personal friendship, and the man who, in such a case, will consent to place any personal friendship ahead of the principles of his party, or the success of his party, is no good Democrat, according to our understanding of things.

CRAMPTON DISMISSED.—As will be seen, Mr. Crampton the British Minister, has received his passports, and the *exequators* of the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati have been withdrawn. In plain terms, they have all been dismissed. We suppose Mr. Marcy has sent a despatch to Lord Clarendon setting forth courteously and fairly the reasons for this course, divesting it of any international importance, or any difficulty with the British Government, but simply upon grounds which have reference to the individuals and which render them unacceptable to the people of the United States, and their dismissal a measure due to the self-respect of the government and people.

We anticipate no difficulties as likely to grow out of this movement. It is one to which the British Government cannot fairly take exception, and which they ought to have anticipated and avoided, as they might easily have done, there being nothing more common than the transfer of a diplomatist from one field of labor to another, at least in the system of European Governments. No doubt the additional facts in the case, in possession of our government, and which Mr. Marcy has laid before that of Great Britain will shortly be made public.

FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.—A destructive fire broke out in Charlotte, N. C., on the morning of the 27th inst. It originated in the bakery of Gillespie & Kinzel, on Maine street, two doors North of the American Hotel, and caused the destruction of a number of houses, North and South, before it was arrested, which was finally effected by blowing up several houses with kegs of powder.

The American Hotel, situated about a square South of the public square, or centre of town, was destroyed, with all its appurtenances and back buildings, and a considerable portion of the furniture belonging to Watson Adams, Esq., the proprietor of the Hotel. North of the Hotel, five houses, chiefly business establishments, were destroyed; South of the Hotel, a range of buildings was destroyed, and one opposite the Hotel, on the West side of Main street. A house on each side of the street was blown up to arrest the progress of the flames. About a dozen buildings went, including some small affairs in an alley, occupied chiefly by boot and shoe makers.—The buildings were mostly owned by Rufus Barringer, Esq., and Maj. Benj. Morrow.

☞ We are requested to state a mail now runs twice a week between Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C., and Little River, S. C. It leaves Whiteville on Wednesday and Saturday of each week.

☞ The Democratic National Convention meets today, at Cincinnati. We expect to lay all its important proceedings before our readers as soon as they can be received by telegraph. North Carolina is fully and well represented.

The Mormon Territory of Deseret has formed a Constitution and got up a memorial applying for admission as a State. The Constitution is said to be brief, plain, and contains nothing about slavery. It announces free toleration for all religions.

The House Committee on Territories has reported a proposition for the admission of Kansas as a State, of course with a view of making a Free State of it. The plan reported by Judge Douglas, of the Senate Committee, is the proper one: That as soon as Kansas has the proper number of inhabitants to entitle her to a representative in Congress—ninety-four thousand—a convention shall then be legally called to form a Constitution, and, if the Constitution so formed contains no provision opposed to the Constitution of the United States, or a republican form of government, she shall be admitted.

The House Committee on Elections has reported adversely to our gallant friend, Col. Allen, of Illinois, whose seat is contested by a free-soiler and member of "the American party." Constituted as the House is, we presume Mr. Allen will be ousted.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—By an arrival to-day we have received later Texan papers. The San Antonio Gazette publishes a letter from Eagle Pass stating that it is reported that President Comonfort had ordered General Vidauri to collect and deliver up all the arms distributed in his State, (Tamaulipas,) and that General Sanborg was marching against Vidauri with 4,000 men. It was thought that Vidauri would resist the order. The union of Coahuila and New Leon has been annulled.

THE SUPREME COURT will commence its Summer Term in Raleigh on the second Monday in June. Causes will be called as follows:

June 12, those from the 1st Circuit.
" 16, " " 5th "
" 23, " " 2d "
" 30, " " 3d "
July 7, " " 4th "
" 14, " " 6th and 7th Circuits.

The Dismissal of Crampton and the Consuls.

On Thursday the 29th inst., the President of the United States sent in a message to the Senate and House of Representatives announcing the cessation of intercourse with the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain. The Message is as follows:—

"*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I have ceased to hold intercourse with the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, near this government.

In making communication of this fact, it has been deemed by me proper, also, to lay before Congress the considerations of indispensible public duty which have led to the adoption of a measure of so much importance. They appear in the documents herewith transmitted to both Houses."

Hereafter follows the letter of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas, partly in reply to that from Lord Clarendon, and partly for the purpose of announcing the definite conclusion to which this government has come, in default of the withdrawal of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls. This is a document of such importance, that even at the risk of occupying an undue proportion of our limited space, we shall insert it on Monday, at length, and need not therefore make any very extended synopsis of it to-day, except for the use of those who have not, or fancy they have not, the time to read the letter itself.

The President, through Mr. Marcy, reciprocates the conciliatory spirit displayed in Lord Clarendon's last dispatch, and is fully satisfied with the disclaimer of any intention either to infringe the law or to disregard the policy, or not to respect the sovereign rights of the United States, on the part of the British government, and their regret, if contrary to their intentions and their re-iterated directions, there has been any infringement of the laws of the United States. The ground of complaint, so far as respects Her Majesty's government, is thus removed.

But the individuals implicated in the enlistment business are not acceptable representatives of Her Majesty in this country, and for this cause their withdrawal has been asked for by the government of the United States, but not acceded to by Great Britain, because of a difference of opinion between the two governments as to the complicity of these persons in illegal proceedings within the United States. The main cause of the difference of opinion is the different appreciation of the proofs by which the charges against Her Majesty's diplomatic representative and consuls are sustained.

Lord Clarendon's dispatch of the 30th of April would convey the impression that the evidence by which the complicity of these officers is established is derived from one or two witnesses whose credibility has been assailed. This, however, is not a correct view of the case. Mr. Marcy proceeds to bring forward a mass of other conclusive testimony, at the same time he remarks that Mr. Crampton having long employed and maintained intercourse with Strabel, is not a position to question the standing or veracity of his own agent, the holder of a Captain's commission in the foreign legion.

It belongs exclusively to this government and its judicial tribunals to give a construction to its municipal laws, and to determine what acts done within its jurisdiction are infringements of those laws.—This is a matter which concerns its internal administration, and it cannot allow the agents of any foreign power to controvert that construction, and justify their conduct by a different interpretation of our laws, which renders them ineffective for the purposes intended. It is by putting his own construction upon our laws that Mr. Crampton contrives to deny his responsibility in certain cases.

Mr. Marcy then goes into a review of the circumstances and the exculpatory allegations of Mr. Crampton. Alluding to one matter, he says:

"The Earl of Clarendon remarks in his letter of the 30th of April that—

"'The intentions or the British government, and the arrangements made to carry those intentions into execution, were not concealed from the government of the United States.

"'Those intentions and arrangements were frankly stated by Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy in a conversation on the 22d of March, 1855, and the only observations which Mr. Marcy made in reply were, that the neutrality laws of the United States would be rigidly enforced, but that any number of persons who desired it might leave the United States and get enlisted in any foreign service.'

"It is incumbent on me to say that, in this respect, the Earl of Clarendon labors under serious misapprehension, which, while it serves in part to explain how it happened that the enlistment went on for so many months in a manner contrary to the intentions and express orders of the British government, also serves to increase the weight of Mr. Crampton's responsibility in this respect."

Mr. Marcy most distinctly affirms that Mr. Crampton has misrepresented him, and comments upon this misrepresentation in language of considerable severity. This would appear to be another of those cases in which Mr. Crampton has either designedly or stupidly misunderstood or misrepresented prominent gentlemen in the United States, among the rest Messers. Clayton, Cass, and others. It is probably to something of this nature that Mr. Marcy had reference, when, towards the conclusion of his despatch, the last paragraph of which we give in full, he says:

"If, in the earnest desire to act with all possible courtesy towards her Majesty's government, the President could have suspended his determination in the case, in order to submit the new testimony, which he is confident would have been found sufficient to induce compliance with his request for the recall of the British minister, he is precluded from any such thought of delay by the exceptionable character of despatches of that gentleman, copies of which, having been recently laid before Parliament, have thus come to the knowledge of this government, and which are of a tenor to render further intercourse between the two governments, through that minister, alike unpleasant and detrimental to their good understanding.

"The President has, therefore, been constrained, by considerations of the best interest of both countries, reluctantly to have recourse to the only remaining means of removing, without delay, these very unacceptable officers from the connexion they now have with this government. This course has been deemed necessary on account of their unfitness for the positions they hold, arising from the very active part they have taken in getting up and carrying out the system of recruiting, which has been attended with numerous infraction of our laws, which has disturbed our internal tranquility, and endangered our peaceful relations to a nation with which this government is most anxious to maintain cordial friendship and intimate commercial and social intercourse.

He has, therefore, determined to send to Mr. Crampton, her Majesty's diplomatic representative, his passport, and to revoke the exequators of Mr. Mathew, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Rowcroft, the British consuls at Philadelphia, New York, and Cincinnati.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, Esq., &c., &c., &c., London.

It is proper to remark that in making the previous request for withdrawal of obnoxious officers, no interruption of the diplomatic relations between this government and Great Britain was anticipated, but on the contrary, the President was, and is, sincerely desirous to keep them on a most friendly footing.

HUGGING.—Some lady or gentleman has written the following to a newspaper down East, which applies to any locality where men wear unmutilated hair:

Kate hates mustaches: "so much hair
Makes every man look like a bear."
But Fanny, who no thought can fetter,
Blurts out, "The more like bears the better
Because"—her pretty shoulders shrugging—
"Bears are such glorious chaps for hugging."

For the Journal.

Democratic County Convention.

On Thursday, the 29th day of May, 1856, a Convention of delegates representing the different Captains districts of the county of New Hanover, assembled at Long Creek Bridge. On motion of John James, Miles Costin, Esq., was called to the Chair, and G. W. Davis and James P. Moore were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman having briefly explained the object of the Convention, on motion of James P. Moore, a committee of thirteen—one from each district—was appointed by the President to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Under this resolution the following persons were appointed: Wm. B. Flanner, George W. Davis, R. K. Bryan, C. Bonham, J. J. Ward, Isaac James, John Corbet, Peter M. Walker, John Jones, J. H. Hand, John F. Moore, J W. Pridgen, W. A. Lamb After some deliberation the committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, a Convention of delegates representing the Democratic voters of the several election precincts in New Hanover County, avail ourselves of the present opportunity to express our enthusiastic approval of the action of the last Democratic State Convention, which assembled at the City of Raleigh on the 16th day of April last. We concur heartily and cordially with the platform of principles proclaimed by that Convention, recognising in them but a re-affirmation of the same principles which have always guided the councils of the Democratic party, and advanced the interests and honor of the Country under Democratic rule.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the re-nomination of the present able, worthy and popular chief Executive Magistrate of North Carolina, Governor Thomas Bragg, and we pledge ourselves to use every honorable means to secure his re-election to a position which he has filled with so much credit to himself and advantage to the State.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the integrity, patriotism and sound principles of the Democratic National Convention, soon to meet in Cincinnati; and thus, while we earnestly desire the re-nomination of President Pierce, we can rest assured that even should the choice of the Convention fall upon some other, it will fall upon no one who does not stand above reproach as a National States Rights Democrat, and an honest and able Statesman, every way worthy of our warmest support.

Resolved, That, as Democrats and as North Carolinians, we should hail with pleasure the nomination to the Vice Presidency of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. James C. Dobbin, a gentleman not more respected for his abilities as a Statesman than he is cherished and beloved for his virtues as a man.

On motion the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President having resumed the Chair, R. K. Bryan offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That two-thirds of the whole number of votes, represented in this Convention, shall be necessary and sufficient to effect the nomination of candidates for Senator and House of Commons; that each district shall cast the vote given by such district for the Democratic candidate for Congress in August last, and that this Convention declines to make any nomination for the office of sheriff.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator, whereupon, Owen Fennell, Esq., was unanimously nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for Candidates for the House of Commons, whereupon, Dr. Robt. H. Tate and Saml. A. Holmes, Esq., were unanimously chosen.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed by the President, to correspond with the nominees and request their acceptance of the nomination. Upon this committee, R. K Bryan, J. J. Ward and L. Highsmith, were appointed.

John Jones, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That, as Democratic citizens of New Hanover County, we should be much gratified at the selection, by the Democratic District Convention soon to meet in Wilmington, of our fellow-citizen, M. B. Smith, Esq., as Elector for this District, knowing him to be able, faithful and energetic—one to whose hands the stainless banner of Democracy may be freely committed, in the full certainty that he will bear it it aloft in the coming contest without fear and without reproach.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretaries.

Moved that the Secretaries forward a copy of the proceedings of this Convention to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, with a request that they be published, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

MILES COSTIN. Chairman.

G. W. DAVIS, JAMES P. MOORE, } Secretaries.

Correspondence.

LONG CREEK BRIDGE, May 29th, 1856.

Samuel A. Holmes, Esq.—

Dear Sir: The undersigned have been appointed a committee to inform you that the convention of the Democratic party of New Hanover country, which assembled to-day at this place, have unanimously nominated you as one of the candidates at the approaching election to represent the county in the House of Commons of North Carolina.

Permit us sir, to add our sincere wishes that you will accept this nomination.

Very truly yours, R. K. BRYAN. J. J. WARD. L. HIGHSMITH.

WILMINGTON, May 31st.

Gentlemen:—

Your letter informing me that the delegates composing the convention of the democratic party of New Hanover county, which assembled at Long Creek on the 29th inst., have nominated me as one of the candidates at the approaching election, to represent this county in the House of Commons, was received on yesterday.

I will not say that I regret that my name should have been used in that connection by the delegates composing the convention, if they are satisfied that by doing so, they can in any manner advance or promote the interest of the party.

Being convinced (and I can with all sincerity say that I am) that the principles of the great Democratic party are the only true and national ones, and that upon the perpetuation of them alone depends the safety, prosperity, and union of the States, I will be able to enter into the canvass with all the zeal and abiliyt which I possess, and also to advocate the principles of the party I represent, freely and fearlessly, before the people of New Hanover.

Be pleased to accept my acknowledgments for the courteous manner in which you have discharged the duty devolved upon you, and believe me to be, with many wishes for yourselves and those whom you represent, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HOLMES.

Messrs. R. K. BRYAN, J. J. WARD, L. HIGHSMITH.

Good Gracious!!

A friend has shown us a precious "leader" from the Bridgeport, Conn., Daily *Standard* of the 24th inst., edited by A. A. Pettengill and J. S. Hanover. The *Standard* is a black Republican, Know Nothing, Anti-Democratic, Coalitionist journal, of the deepest dye and the most brilliant stripe. But then the way it pitches into Preston S. Brooks, is what may very fairly be considered magnificent. Its "leader" openeth rich and becometh richer the farther it goes. All we can say is that if "Sumner stands higher to-day, in the regard of the people of Massachusetts, than Choate or Everett even, ever stood," then are the people of Massachusetts either more consummate fools or more confirmed knaves and traitors than we have taken them for, or take them for now. We don't believe it. Says the *Standard*:

The act of Preston S. Brooks, in assaulting Charles Sumner—the act of a *dastard* and a *cut-throat*—it seems, finds defenders and apologist even here, in Connecticut. Nothing to our mind, shows more strongly the point of degradation to which the North has arrived. The first idea that occurs to some of our NORTHERN MEN with SOUTHERN SOULS, is to find some excuse or palliation for an act which even they admit was a *little out* of character—an attempt to commit assassination for words spoken in debate.

Mr. Sumner, it is said, attacked Senator Butler in his absence—he used intemperate language—he showed up the *braggart* State of South Carolina, and the *bullying* Slave-drivers in words that must *burn* into the *very souls* of the *Chivalry*. Well, all this is true. There are things in Sumner's speech, which are not in very good taste—statements, that to a South Carolinian must be galling beyond expression, and the more so, because they are founded in *the truth*.

Ought Mr. Sumner, (it will be said,) a man of distinguished ability—a man who stands higher to-day, in the regard of the people of Massachusetts, than Choate or Everett even, ever stood—ought he to utter such language—ought he to *cut* and *carve* the delicate sensibilities of our Southern friends in this *slashing* way?

Now the only wonder is how Mr. Brooks is to survive, poor fellow! By the way, how mightly the assault on Sumner has been denounced as cowardly and all that, at public meetings at the North, from the resolutions of which one would almost draw the inference, that Committees were coming along to whip Brooks and flog South Carolinia. *But the Committees have not started yet.*

LATER FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Letters from Kansas state that stores and dwellings in Lawrence were indiscriminately broken open and robbed at the time of the attack on the 23d inst., and that two hundred Free State men were collected at Lawrence. The garrison at Franklin was probably attacked by the Free State men on the night of the 22d inst. It was stated that Gov. Shannon was about to order 100 U. S. troops to be stationed at Oswattomie, 100 at Lawrence, and 100 at Topeka. Judge Cato, of the District Court at Oswattomie, was prevented from holding the court by threats of violence from the Free State men. A passenger by the Morning Star informed the Democrat of this city that Sheriff Jones intended to proceed immediately to Topeka to destroy the town. Four additional murders had occurred.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The Westport times of the 23d inst. says that the members of the Investigation Committee were still at Leavenwerth. Messrs. Conway and Schuyler were liberated on the 20th inst, but Messrs. Brown and Robinson were still prisoners. Gov. Shannon had been requested by the citizens to interfere to prevent outrage, but had declined interference. The mob had shot an Indian near Lawrence in mere wantonness. The Delawares threaten revenge.

Further from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The correspondent of the Republican of this city says, that eight pro-slavery settlers at Potawatomie Creek had been killed by an organized band of Free State men. The other settlers had asked Gov. Shannon for aid. All was quiet at Lawrence, Lecompton, and Franklin.

Every spring we dwellers in the wilderness expect a fire campaign. A few days ago a horseman dashed into our clearing and reported a line of fire, two or three miles long, was sweeping rapidly down towards some distant settlements, jeopardizing the property, &c. The "fire summons" must not be discarded.—Mutual protection is backwoods law in every contingency. The fiery cross of the Highland chieftain was not more imperative. The withered foliage of the last season and branches torn down by the tempests of winter annually supply sufficient substance for a hazardous fire; but when the wastes of three or four years accumulate the conflagration is fearful.—The devastating lines of fire sweep thro' the woods, tumbling many an old forest monarch from the pedestal on which he has bid the storms of centuries defiance. Preceding fires had scorched and withered its body as the tempests of passion sap the energies of the human texture, till the whole is prostrated by sweeping calamity and mingled its ashes with those beneath. It is a theory well supported by reason that the prairies of the West were once forest lands, the timber of which has been destroyed by oft-recurring fires.

Seizing our hoes and rakes—the most formidable weapons for the contest—we struck out for the scene of war. The first movement is to make a trench some rods in advance of the fire, extending the whole length of the line; then we set back fires to widen it, and, as the main element comes raging down, station ouselves along the trench to prevent its crossing or to extinguish any wandering spark which reaches the disputed ground by an aerial flight.

Then comes the tug of strife. Raging before the wind, cracking and seething in its onset, down come the billows of fire, driving before them heavy clouds of blinding smoke that roll murkily through the wild, while the grim sentinel is prostrated in the trench to escape the suffocating gasses, yet watching with an eagle eye the advancing fire lest it get beyond him and the long trench be made in vain. But it is quite probable that it will get over; the bark of some lifeless tree will be blown, all blazing from its burning branches, off through the smoke beyond the sentinel's ken, passing high above his head, and in a minute or two he is surrounded by fire; but, with a little scorching in his transit, he escapes the hot environs, and the fire, getting a new foothold, sweeps on till checked again. Fighting fire is the most fatiguing work that we are obliged to do on the frontier. An Indian skirmish is not near so tedious. The intense heat and intense exertion brings out the perspiration in rivulets, and the thick smoke blinds and suffocates.

All night we labored on. Trench after trench was opened without the desired effect, although we maintained a desperate conflict with our withering foe at every one; our most strenuous exertions only arrested its progress for a brief moment, when it swept forward again with untiring vigor. It had driven us nearly five miles when we abandoned all hope of stopping it in the usual way. All hands were called off, and marched to a road that lay thro' the forest a half mile ahead of the fire, running at right angles with the direction it was advancing.—Here all rubbish was carefully removed, the leaves raked back on each side and backfires set on the windward and vigilantly watched.

Things looked well; after paying our devoirs to an ancient demijohn things looked better. Our men dispersed along the road, stationed themselves at intervals, and waited the charge. The fire was descending the opposite hillside, burning fiercely, and reminded me of how the heroes of Fingal "swept on to battle like ridge of fire," although I could no precisely appreciate the similarity of advancing squadrons and burning brush. Soon it was close on to our last defence, for if it crossed the road all hope of checking it would be lost, and thousands of acres of timber land badly damaged.

Far back as the eye could reach on the destroyer's path were scattered here and there trees blazing to the top casting a fitful glare over the dreary desolate waste, revealing its blackened and smouldering ruins, while occasionally in the distance we could hear an old tree tumble from its charred stem, and a cloud of sparks rising above the woods told how it fell. For days after a fire the old trees are hourly falling, some burning down in an hour and others requiring a week's time.

The fire came down upon us with a rush, but we pitched into the typical semblance of heroes so effectually and "*fout*" it so obstinately that we triumphed, and belligerents on a bloodier field were never more willing to forego a contest than we. After placing sentinels to guard against an outbreak we left the contested ground. Every fire kills more or less of the forest trees in proportion to its intensity, and in a few years these become dry and very readily burn down. Undoubtedly the "oak openings" of the West were formed in this manner.

[*Western correspondence.*

A Magnificent Nigger.

Dickens gives the following discription in a late number of the Household Words, of a dandy darkey he encountered in a Paris restaurant:

I would have borne half a hundred disappointments similar to this dinner for the sake of the black man. Legs and feet! he was a character! He sat opposite to me, calm, contented, magnificent proud. He was as black as my boot and as shiney. His wooly head cripsed by our bounteous mother Nature, had unmistakeably received a recent touch of the barber's tongs. He was perfumed; he was oiled; he had moustaches (as Ilive!) twisted out into long rat tails by means of pommade, Hongroise. He had a tip. He had a scarlet Turkish cap with long blue tassel. He had military stripes down his pantaloons. He had patent leather boots. He had shirt studs of large circumference, pins, gold waistcoat buttons and a gorgeous watch-chain. I believe he had a crimson underwaistcoat. He had the whitest of cambric handkerchiefs, a ring on his fore-finger, and a stick with an overpowering gold knob. He was the wonderfulest nigger that the eye ever beheld.

He had a pretty little English wife—it is a fact, madam, with long auburn ringlets, who it was plain to see, was desperately in love with him, and desperately afraid of him. It was marvellous to behold the wrapt, fond gaze with which she contemplated him as he leaned back in his chair after dinner and refreshed his glittering ivories with a toothpick. Equally marvellous was the condescention with which he permitted her to eat her dinner in his august presence, and suffered her to tie round his neck a great emblazoned shawl like a flag.

Who could he have been? The father of the African twins. The Black Malibran's brother; Baron Pompey; Prince Monsalakatzic of the Orange River; Prince Robo; some other sable dignitary of Hayti; or the renowned Solouque himself, incognito? Yet though affable to his spouse, he was a fierce man to the waiter. The old blood of Ashantee, the ancient lineage of Dohomey, could ill brook the shortcomings of that cadaverous servitor. There was an item in in the reckoning that displeased him.

"Wass this, sa?" he cried in a terrible voice; "wass this, sa? Fesh your mare'r, sa?"

The waiter cringed and fled, and I laughed.—"Good luck have thou with thine honor; ride on ———" honest black man; but oh, human nature, human nature! I would not be your nigger for many dollars. More ribroasting should I receive, I am afraid, than ever Uncle Tom suffered from fierce Legree.

Millet.

The following communication, from the Germantown Telegraph, is well worth consideration. In no country in the world is vegetable economy carried to a higher degree than in China, yet there are whole districts where the natives plant nothing but millet. They, however, manure the land richly with natural vegetable and animal compost.

There are probably but few of the cultivated grains that possess higher claims upon the attention of farmers engaged in stock raising than millet. It would be extremely difficult, indeed, to assign a satisfactory reason for the general neglect it has experienced at the hands of our agriculturalists, and equally difficult is it for us to conceive why, when all our other available resources are tasked to the uttermost, so little should be said in its favor, and no more vigorous efforts put forth to secure its more general introduction. Millet requires for its successful cultivation, a soil replete with fecundating remains of vegetable and animal organisms, and so constituted, chemically and mechanically, as to secure a due and equally graduated humidity. Extreme wet or extreme dryness acts detrimentally upon the development of this crop, and to perhaps a greater degree than upon any other. Light sandy soil, in which there is a mixture of clayey matter, and which has been well manured under previous cropping, will almost invariably produce good millet. The proper time for sowing the seed is about the time Indian corn receives the first hoeing; or, if the season be forward, a little before that period.

The soil should be carefully prepared by thorough plowing and harrowing, and, if very light, by the application of the roller. It should then receive the seed from a common seed-sower, which furrows, drops the seed, covers and rolls the soil all at one operation. The rows may be graduated as to distance by the character and condition of the soil;—if very fertile, they may be fifteen inches apart;—if not so rich, twenty or twenty-four inches should be allowed between the rows. Broadcasting is a practice, though not destitute of its peculiar merits, has nevertheless gone mostly into disuse of late. It requires a much larger quantity of seed, does not insure the same uniformity of appearance and produce, and acts much less favorably upon the character of soil.

We find the following relative to Millet in the same paper:

After many years' experience in the culture of Millet, we have come to the conclusion that the first week in June, with us, is the best time to sow it for hay or seed. If sown much sooner the weeds will get the start of it, as it will not grow but little till the weather gets warm.

MUD.—There are many farmers who scarcely seem to be aware of the value of the manure which can be obtained from the margins of many rivers and creeks In most cases this heavy black deposit is the richest part of a vegetable soil and can be used as a manure to great advantage. In no country in the world does this valuable material abound in such quantity as in America, and in none is it so little used. And in no country is it so generally distributed or easily obtainable. No one has an excuse for owning a poor or barren farm when pond or river mud is within hauling distance. The following remarks from an agriculturalist contain some useful directions on the subject:

"Pond mud is a valuable fertiliser. When you have leisure, cart out a quantity of it, and mix it with your compost, or put it in your cattle-yards and hog-pens to be mixed with the solid excrement and absorb the liquid. A few cords of this will be of great value to your fields. Mixed with lime and ashes, it makes an excellent top-dressing for lands in grass. Potatoes manured with it, in the hill, also do well; and so also do most garden vegetables, particular the artichoke, tomato, beet, carrot, etc. For this purpose, however, it requires to be thoroughly decomposed, and its efficiency as a stimulant is increased by a slight admixture of gypsum."

Fighting With Money.

A remarkable feature in the consequences of the late war is the accuracy with which its cost to all parties has been counted up, and the very generally manifested tendency to bring all its losses or advantages under the very comprehensive head of pounds, shillings and pence. Much, of course, has been said of "our brave army," of partriotism, and of courage; but it is very evident that a great deal more has been *thought* of the pecuniary sacrifices which these noble traits have invoked. People have been thrilled or shocked by stories of the Redan and Malakoff, but they have been much more amazed by the array of figures—those ghosts of departed sums—which rise so terribly before the eyes of the tax payer, filling him with more real dread than a sight of Napoleon's spectral review would have done. Even during the war, we were told very frequently how much every shot from a cannon cost, and this was repeated as regarded the entire equipment and pay of the armies, until it required no very great effort of imagination to picture the combatants as pelting each other with money—the beaten man to be the one whose chest was first exhausted.

And such is indeed the real characteristic of modern military struggles From being a game of fisticuffs, war is gradually changing to something like bluff or poker, where he who has the most money or who can show the most nerve and impudence in manœuvres and in diplomacy is sure to win. In olden time nations fought on a capital of nerve, enthusiasm, and courage; but the modern banker system is gradually revolutionizing society and its system of fighting. In the early ages, mercenaries were only an occasional side-piece; now, every soldier is regarded by government as such, and the tendency of the age is to increase the feeling. Napoleon who was the last great conqueror which the world will ever witness, was also the last who successfully employed, on a grand scale, feeling and enthusiasm as a substitute for pay. At present America, Hungary, and Poland are perhaps the only civilized countries in which the *bourgeoisie*, the moneyed citizens, continue to regard war with something of the old spirit: but it is manifest that even in these the agressive principle is greatly on the wane.

The inference to be drawn from this is simply, that our whole social system is far more rapidly than is generally imageined, becoming averse to war.—Should the present state of peace continue for ten years longer, and should, during that time, the civilized world, including Russia, progress with railroads and exchanges as they are now doing, war will be an impossibility. The world has yet many a long strife before it, but they will be battles with the elements and with nature—the battle of science, in which man is sure to win. Therefore we contemplate with sincere pleasure the principle which reduces war to a question of dollars and cents, for though it be a mere matter of gold, yet in the long course of humanity, we shall find that it forms the golden chain, like that of Homer, which links the world of war with the heaven of prosperity and peace.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

REVENUE FROM A RAILROAD.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just paid to the city of Philadelphia two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the four per cent. dividend due the city on the five millions of stock which it holds in the company. The Ledger says;

"This stock was obtained by the issue of six per cent. bonds, and of course leaves a clear profit to the city on the last semi-annual payment of fifty thousand dollars. If the present prosperity of the road continues, and four per cent. dividends are kept up, Philadelphia will realize a direct money profit from her connection with the road of $100,000 per year, and indirectly it is believed much more."

ACCIDENT. The cars of a gravel train on the N. C. Railroad, were thrown from the track, near this place, on Wednesday last, and four negroes were injured. One has a broken leg, another one broken rib or more, another a dislocated shoulder, and the fourth a flesh wound on the thigh. Some obstruction on the road, supposed to have been placed there by some scoundrel, threw the cars from the track, on an embankment. The train was going backwards at the time, and several cars were rolled down the embankment. There were about twelve negroes on the cars, but only four were hurt.

We learn that the mail train, on the morning of the same day, encountered an obstruction about the same place. A rail was laid across the track, but the plow threw it off without its causing any damaage.

Raleigh Standard, 30th inst.

The fast youths of Schenectady are being looked after by the City Fathers of that city,—who have passed a law "to prevent the improper assembling of boys," and which provides that it "shall not be lawful for boys to gather around any corner, or about any store, tavern, dwelling, bridge, or play ball in the streets, or to make a noise, use profane language, play marbles or pitch cents in any of the open places, streets or lanes of the city. Every offender is liable to fine of $5 or imprisonment for ten days.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Three days later from Europe—Political affairs quiet—Cotton and Breadstuffs steady.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Cunard steamer Africa arrived here this evening with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst.

The steamer Arago arrived at Southampton on the 15th.

The weather had been more genial and favorable to agricultural purposes.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—The general news is unimportant. Parliament was not in session. Politics were quiet, and Central American affairs had produced no excitement.

The English journals in government interests explain Lord Clarendon's letter respecting the 2,000 rifles furnished to Costa Rica. The British government have quantities of old muskets for sale, and would be glad to meet with other purchasers besides the Costa Ricans.

The sittings of the Crimean Board of Enquiry are within a day or two of a termination.

A pension of £5,000 has been granted to Marquis Dalhouse by the East India Company, on the ground that he annexed four kingdoms to their territory.

Great outcry against Lord Palmerston has been made on account of his having prohibited the playing of military bands in the parks on Sunday.

The trial of Palmer, the alleged poisoner, is progressing in London, and attracts much attention.—Most of the eminent members of the English bar are employed on both sides.

A Congress of *Reformers* of all nations has been held in London. Robert Owen president, and petitions to Parliament and memorials to the Queen were adopted.

FRANCE.—The Empress made her appearance in public for the first time since her confinement on the 11th, and was cordially received.

Gen. Farly is to succeed Gen. Canrobert. He is an aid-de-camp of the Emperor.

GERMANY.—The representatives of Austria and Prussia have officially notified the German Diet of the restoration of peace.

ITALY.—The Sardinian Senate have passed resolutions unanimously endorsing the policy of the government.

Ex-President Marmi, of Venice, has published a letter on Sardinia and Italian affairs generally extolling the attitude of Sardinia in regard to Austria and the Pope.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times, in reference to the treaty between the United States and Persia; says that it was concluded under the auspices of the Russian Mission, and its spirit is directed against England. It pretends to be a commercial treaty, and would be so but for three articles. The first of these say that Persia, not being a maratime nation. America will be obliged for the advantages which the treaty grants to her commerce to have a fleet in the Persia Gulf, with an order to defend Persia against the enterprise of whatever maratime nation should attack her. The second gives Americans the right to have ships of war in the Arab mouth of the Tigris. The third allows them to have a factory at Skurnah.

The London Times' Crimean correspondent sets down the Russian losses in and around Sebastopol at 86,000 men, while 100,000 men perished of fatigue and disease. It says they would not have been able to sustain themselves many days longer had not peace been declared.

Syria continues in a very unsatisfactory state.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has applied for and obtained leave of absence. The London papers infer that he has been recalled.

Hostilities have recommenced between the Russians and Circassians.

The barracks at Davod, near Constantinople, had accidently burned down.

The Latest.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.—The Times' city article of Friday evening says:—The funds closed with great buoyancy. There was great pressure for money at high rates during the day, to provide for the ten per cent. deposit on the new loan, the applications for which are understood to exceed £20,000,000.

The South American Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The President in his message yesterday to the Senate on Centrail American affairs, enclosed a letter from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas, dated the 24th instant, which reviews Great Britain's pretensions, and says that the President rather than submit to its obligations without any reciprocal benefits, would deem it his duty to propose to Congress the annulment of the Treaty. He was willing, however, to refer all questions embracing the rightful limits of Belize, the Bay Islands and Mosquito territory to the decision of eminent men of science in Europe and America, and instructs Mr. Dallas to ascertain whether the differences can be promptly terminated by direct negotiations, and if not, to discuss the conditions of arbitration; which by this method seem requisite and applicable, being assumed; the other points of difference would afterwards yield to discussion The conferences between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon have, it is stated, been conducted in a spirit of cordiality and frankness.

FILLMORE STOCK IN OHIO.—We give the following from the New York Herald, (extensively quoted by Southern Know-Nothings.) After speaking of the prospects of the Ohio Democracy and the Black Republicans, it says:

"We have said nothing about the Fillmore folks, for nobody has anything to say about them. They are not counted in the fight. They are that miserable thing, the third party, and there is no probability that more than fifteen or twenty thousand votes will be thrown away upon them."

How does Sam like his prospects? They are cheering indeed.

Naval Affairs.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The steamer Empire City has arrived from Havana. She sailed from that port last Monday. The steam frigate Susquehanna had just arrived, and would sail the same evening for Key West to join the Fulton, Cyane and Saratoga.—The Merrimac had not arrived. The American squadron will proceed direct from Key West to Greytown.

BUILDING IN NEW YORK.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that the aggregate amount of building now in progress in that city, though almost exclusively limited to the business part of the city; is much larger than